Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,133—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Sept.	ARCANA	6810	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10885
19th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
28th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10885	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
25th "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 534	Rs. 743 or Rs. 801
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 617	Rs. 791 or Rs. 930

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Karachi	8400	.....	Sept. 8
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	8800	.....	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	7500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	.....
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

DEWJEE-CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	8th Sept.	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	9th "	6 a.m.	* direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	12th "	11 a.m.	† P D & C M

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 8th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Monday, 12th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LALPOORA" 3,293 tons, sailing on or about the 10th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

7th September, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,838	Casanova	4th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	27th Oct.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	X	24th Nov.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Biquier	19th Jan. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	16th Mar. "
POLYNESIEN	6,863	X	13th Apl. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	11th May "
			8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept. 1910.
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA	6017	G. Bergoglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotnards, Tauren and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messagerjes Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	.....	6017	24th Sept, 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MADAGCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum so named amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Sangtien Makden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 30,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

10 H.-P. NOISELESS NAPIER MOTORS.

The 10 H.-P. Model, the latest production made possible by an enlargement of the Napier Works, is an ideal car for doctors and others who require a car which may be absolutely relied upon under all conditions, but to whom high speed and great power are secondary considerations.

The Napier 10 H.-P. is made with the same absolute accuracy and the same perfect material as all other models from the same works. This fact ensures smooth and silent running on the road.

The price of this model is extremely moderate and every car is guaranteed for three years. It is Napier quality brought within the reach of the motorist of modest means.

The expenses of up-keep are also reduced to a minimum, so that they are actually less, mile for mile, for the user of a 10 H.-P. Napier than for the man who keeps a pony and trap.

Thus the consumption of petrol is extremely small. Lubrication is automatic, the most practical and economical system, and a gallon of lubricating oil is sufficient for a thousand miles; while the smooth-running effects such an economy in tyre troubles that the Manufacturers are prepared under agreed conditions to guarantee from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., greater Tyre mileage with Napier Cars than of any other make of car of equal weight and horse-power.

STYLES OF BODIES

THE NOISELESS NAPIER TWO-SEATER
THE NOISELESS NAPIER TOURING CAR
THE NOISELESS NAPIER LANDAULETTE
THE NOISELESS NAPIER SEDAN.

£ 225 OR RUPEES 3,375
is the price in London of the
10 H.-P. NOISELESS NAPIER CHASSIS including tyres.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmadabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, U. I. S.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Accounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security;
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA.

GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Lyons International Exhibition, 1902; MEMBER of the JURY and HORS CONCORS at the Marseilles International Exhibition, 1901; GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Rome Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Perugia Exhibition, 1901.

For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.

THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA
is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.

A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.

Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	"
Monkey	125°	"
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 6th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant. No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.

No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WARNING!

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J. C. F. De SOUZA.

Bombay, 7th September, 1910.

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C. K. MacLEAN,
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Bombay, 29th August, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	,,	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	,,	273,119
Annual Income ...	,,	1,422,802
Assets ...	,,	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	,,	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 9
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates. For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing .....Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
H M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Huddleston...H I M
H M S Hardinge .....Comdr R t oken .....H I M
H M S Investigator...Lieut Danson Marine Survey of India...H I M
H M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...H . M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 7.

Assaye.....4359 Jones .. ..P & O S N & Co
Bedric.....1618 Jones .....G Jeewanji & Sons
Clematis ..... 2327 Robinson...Andrew Yuel & Co
Gerd.....751 Andreasen F F Campbell & Co
Harport.....2503 Lamb .....T Morrison & Co
Harpenden.....3562 Cormack ...W & A Graham & Co
Hatimai .....3344 Peters.....Andrew...Yuel & Co
Indiana.....3502 Parker.....W & Graham & Co
Ischia .....2451 Belsito.....F Rubattino Line
Kasai.....505 Elton.....M M & Co
Kirkee .....2276 Dermody...W & A Graham & Co
Lalpoora .....2 24 Kilner .....M M & Co
Lawada.....2131 Lane .....M M & Co
Majidi.....1857 N wby .....B & P S N & Co
Marco .....4437 Adams .....T Morrison & Co
Najmi .....2512 Hallet .....B & A M Jeewanji
Persiana ..... 3616 Garrett .....T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Salli.....502 Willoughley.....S & H S N & Co
Umzinto.....1160 Nelson ..W & A Graham & Co
Valdura .....3524 McDougall...W & A Graham & Co
Warocaga .....16.9 Chappell .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel, Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A City of Naples.....5174 Main.....Karachi...12 9 .. K Nixon & Co
C of E Hidalgo.....3761 Croft Hull.....12-9...J Finlay & Co Ld
D&E Sangola.....3349 Stewart ...Calcutta...16-9... M M & Co
F Arabistan.....1819 Codel.....Antwerp...17 9 .. W & A Graham & Co
L Islami .....1604 Green....Repairing...B & P S N & Co
N Strahairly .....4326 MacMahon.....Baltimore...10-9 B A Willis
P Dumbarmoor ...2331 Burton.....Hamburg 16-9 .. W & A G Co
S Alavi ...2324 Gray...Jedda 7 9...B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bombay Maru.....3398 Teranaka.....Kobe...9-9... N Y Kaisha
2 Massilia .....3250 Thomson...Liverpool...16-9 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino...2684 Paute...Genoa ...15-9...Florio & R S N & Co
6 Umballa .....3426 Rait.....Rangoon...10 9... M M & Co
9 Quada .....4944 Coope.....Java.....14 9 ... M M & Co
10&11 Devanha.....4783 Powell.....Shanghai...28-9... P & O Co
12&13 Oceana .....3507 Bruce.....London.....10 9 ... P & O S N Co
14 Kola .....510 Morrison .....Busreh...8 9 M M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa ..... 950 Diarmid...Karachi.. 9-9...M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri .....553 Mahomed ..Bnager...7-9...Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati..... 513 Fakeera.....Karachi ...6-9...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.....547 Esmail .....N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Sobarmati...524 Shamsoodin...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Bahadari..... 829 Ahmed.....Mangalore.....9 9... Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi ..... 547 Ahmed.....G Ports... ...8 9... Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Sibirien.....2023 De Lorme.....Jeddah...12 9...B & P S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
	Hatimai	Peters	Calcutta, Aug 26
	Ischia	Belsito.....	Hongkong, Aug 13
	Umballa	Sait	Rangoon, Aug 19
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta, Aug 25

The following vessel obtain his p rticulars on Wednesday :—

Steamer Kola, Morrison Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York passed Suez on the 5th instant and is due here on the morning of the 15th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th September.

139 Leave.—Temporary leave of absence is granted to Lieut-Colonel A K Leslie, V D Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 10th to 27th September 1910, both days inclusive.

Authority B B O No 880 dated 7th September 1910.

140 Duties.—With reference to the above, during the absence of Lieut-Colonel Leslie the Command of the Corps will devolve on Major J W Hawes B V A.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 8th September.

725. Signalling.—To-day Thursday the 8th instant. The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at the Cathedral High School.

726. The Viceroy's Prize Competition.—Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees, (Rs. 4) to the Adjutant by the 15th September. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

727. Rifle Club.—It is proposed to form a Regimental Rifle and Miniature Rifle Club at an early date. Members wishing to join are requested to notify the Adjutant or the Or-Sergts of their Companies before the 15th instant. The subscription will be a small one.

728. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

729. Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. to consider the formation of a Regimental Rifle Club.

730. Parade.—Monday the 12th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Cathedral High School.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

The Calcutta Market has somewhat unexpectedly given way during the week, the near position being that chiefly affected, but the weakness has been felt all along the line and while cash rates have fallen to 1-16 the forward, decline has been 1-32 only. A fall in discount to 3 and 3 1-2 per cent., abundance of money and the absence of bills with a very weak tone in Bombay, have been a combination which the market could not resist, but the effect so far has not been to bring out any more bills either near or forward. The banks' selling rates have also fallen, so that remitters have been less in evidence than before and all round it has been a very dull week.

The Sharemarket was very dull and the business was on a more restricted scale than ever. Prices in some cases showed an easier tendency. The following transactions were reported :—Coal shares Banaro, Rs. 3-14; Bendai Bhatdee, Rs. 15-14 and Rs. 16-8; Bhalgora, Rs. 16; Ghusick, Rs. 12 8 and Rs 12-12; Katra Jherria, Rs. 80; North West, Rs. 6-4 (prem); Baneegung, Rs. 19-10 and Rs. 19-4; Sedamdih, Rs. 6.

Government paper is quoted at Rs 95 for cash and at Rs. 94-12 for delivery in one month.

THROUGH the recent grounding of the cruiser "Duke of Edinburgh," it was found when docked at Portsmouth that some of her bottom plates had started causing a slight leakage in the stokehold.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, September 6.

2 1-2 per Cent. Consols ... ...£0 5-8 unchgd
3 per cent. Rentes ... ... 97 3-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 84 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities 83 3-8unchgd
Bar Silver in London ... ... 24 3-8+1-16
Do. 2 months hence... 24 1-2+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Spot—Steady. Futures—Dull.
Silver in New York 24 7-8unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs— 25-24 unchgd
Do. Berlin ... 20 45—1-2
Do. New York ... 4 85 1-4—1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1-2—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 5-8—1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) ... 1-3-29-32 unchgd

MANCHESTER, September 3

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots... ... ... Good demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Irregular.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Firm.
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500
Sales of East India 150
Imports 15,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 7-93 unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... ... 12 13-16—13-8

	S.O.	O.-N.	N. D.
Cotton Delivery	7·13	7·00	6 93
	— 4	— 4	— 5
Mid. Uplands	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
	6·91	6 91	6·81
G. O. C.	— 4	— 4	— 4
	M.-A.	A.-M.	
Liverpool	6·91	6·91	
	— 4	— 4	

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 1-4

NEW YORK, September 6.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	45,000
Do Last year ...	37,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	20,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	37,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	13·25—75
Futures at New York ..... Oct. 12·97—41	Declined owing to favorable weather report and to unfavorable cables.
Do at New York ..... Dec. 12·97—37	

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ... ... 13 13-16—7-16
Futures—Month of Oct. ... 12·85—37
Do. do. Dec. ... 12·85—35
Closing tone of Futures—Easy.

LONDON, September 6.

WHEAT.

White Karachi.—87 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—London—Seller s Tone of wheat.—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 45 3/4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 44
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 40 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 73 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 68 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 1-4

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 14-6 3-4
Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8—Sellers.

METAL.

Copper Braziers... ... ...£ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 5 7-8
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... ...£ 4 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gunge G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... ...£ 11 7 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp net...£ 5 11 3

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th September:—

Wheat ...	...	...	20,398 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	2,840 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	15,076 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	437 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	4,618 "
Groundnuts..	...	...	181 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	3,715 "
Rice ...	...	...	5,176 "
Myrabollams.	...	...	2,452 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	3,117 "
Mowraseed...	...	...	1,632 "
Gram ...	...	...	841 "
Joowar ...	...	...	2,021 "
Maize ...	...	...	14 "

COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 to 5 points down and New York was 75 down and futures 41 and 37 down. There was no change in prices for spot cargo, and demand, both from exports and mills, was moderate. The opener advised 5 points down. The tone of the market for new crop was easier and there being more sellers prices declined by Re. 1. Business for new Broach was done at Rs. 294 but at the close it declined to Rs. 293.

We learn of the following purchases ;—

100	Century Mill	...Ujjain	280
200	Lord Rey Mills	...Sawjin	307
200	Globe Mills	... do	315
200	Madhowji Mills	...Mathia	194
100	Bamjee & Co	...Damangaon	245
200	Volkart Bros	...Khandwa	275
600	do	...Bagalkot	293

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		264
" F Good		254
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		278
" F Good		266
Sind Punjab Fine		278
" F Good		266
Khandesh Fine		276
" F Good		263
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		288
" F Good		278
Akola Khangaum Fine		283
" F Good		273
Amraoti Fine		288
" F Good		278
Westmal Fine		293
" F Good		273
Nagpore		293
od		288
Wardha Hinganghat Fine		301
" F Good		291
Methia Fine		276
" F Good		266
Broach Gin Fine		313
" F Good		303
Sawginned Good		310
Westerns H. G.		293
Do M G		303

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 293 Mar,
Bengal F G	... 287 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th September:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	..... "
Central India	..... "
Barsi and Nagur	..... "
Berar	7 "
Central Provinces	..... "
Comrae...	7 "
Dholera	172 "
Broach...	..... "
Coompta and Dharwar	..... "
Westerns	..... "
Bengals (N W. P.)...	..... "
Bengal Rajputana	176 "
Sind	..... "
Persian	..... "
Other Sorts	..... "
American	..... "
Total ...	355 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	... Easier.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... Nil.
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Sept.—Oct.	... 7·05—8
Oct.—Nov.	... 6 92—8
Nov.—Dec.	... 6 86—8
Dec.—Jan.	... 6 83—8
Jan.—Feb.	... 6 83—8
Feb.—Mar.	... 6 83—8
Mar.—Apl.	... 6 83—8
Apl.—May	... 6 13—9
May.—June	... 6 83—8

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Brazers 4×4		lbs.	
		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs.53 8
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	" 44 14 a
		35	
		42	" 45 0 b
		49	" 41 10 c
		56	
Tin Ingots		...	" 63 8
Spelter	S M	...	
	M M	...	
	J	...	" 18 8
	G	...	
Georgshutte		...	" 22 0
Copper Ingots	K S	...	" 47 13
Copper Sheetings ..	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings, lbs. 14, 16 10-12			" 46 0
	10-12 14-16		48 0

a Rex b Eng c Cruzaut

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

GOLD. Coin.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,53,600	...	...
2 Boxes ...	...	1,50,000	...
9 Boxes ...	6,91 200	...	...
3 Boxes ...	1,16,200	15,000	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
16 Boxes ...	10,52,160	...	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From
Mercantile Bank of India...	Persia	London
Chartered Bank of India...	do	do
Do	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th September, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	27	31,875
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	40	47,551

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1910—			
Weight in ounces..	100680	50322	50358
Value in rupees...	6361602	2870443	3491159
To the end of the month of July 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	909638	275404	634144
Value in rupees...	57527914	15864114	41663800
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	10615793	944969	9670824
Value in rupees...	17856132	2446918	15359214
To the end of the month of July 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	28770188	3731313	25038875
Value in rupees....	48267275	8921705	39345570
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1910—	.....	.....	.....
Weight in ounces	24167734	5317361	18850373
Value in rupees...			
To the end of the month of July 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	105795189	24785819	81009370

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of July 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	.....	.....
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1585456	282099	1867555
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	96249	96249
Defective coins (New Year coin pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government.....	.....	18280	18280

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of July 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	.....	.....
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	4441890	2088574	6528464
Native States coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins (New Year coin pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	45705	45705

	Coined and Examined. In the month of July 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
Rupees a.....	122004	1523163	1645167
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	915007	.....	915007
Ten cents (Tale) ...	.....	890102	890102
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	284342	284342

	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of July 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Five cents (Tale).....	.....	8301960	8301960
Rupees a	1706028	2546625	4246653
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	2508280	162749	2671029
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	890102	890102
Twenty cents (Tale)...	.....	3004365	3004365

a British rupees made over to Native States during the month.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS—September 3, at Ootacamund, the wife of H F Travers Phillips, Madras Police, of a son.

DEATH.

BEESON—September 3, at the General Hospital, Madras, Robert William, aged 44 years, of the Jail Dept., eldest son of the late W A Beeson, Inspector of Salt Depts. (Retired), and only brother of S R Beeson, of the Salt and Abkari Dept.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Parjusan, Bank Holiday.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court.

Cricket :—Presidency vs. Parsis, Poona ; Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Home Ground. Bombay Gymkhana, "B" Team vs. Improvement Trust, away.

Lecture by Mr. K. T. Paul on "Life as an Investment," Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, 8-30 p. m.

Bandmann Opera Company : "The Dollar Princess," Empire Theatre, 9-30. p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph : "Napoleon and the Princess of Hatzfeld," 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10

Maxim : "Frugality is a fair fortune and industry a good estate."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the English Mails of the 26th instant, which left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oceana," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m on Saturday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

FOOTBALL.—Charity match on Thursday, Sept. 8th, in aid of Soldiers Home, Colaba, combined Military (Gloucesters and R. G. A.) vs. Bombay Football Club, on Cooperage, kick off, 5-45 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Caledonien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Saturday, the 10th September.

LECTURE.—A popular Lantern Lecture entitled 'The Hub of the Empire' will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on Saturday, September 10th, at 9-15 p.m. The lecturer will be Mr. Alfred J. Best. About fifty slides will be shewn, including all the principal places of interest in the great city of London. Admission, eight annas.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, conducted at the Morgue the inquest touching the death of the newly-born child which was found buried in the field behind the Veterinary College at Parel. The jury returned a verdict that it was the child of one Bhimabai, but they were unable to say whether Bhimabai was responsible for its death or the child was born alive.

OBITUARY NOTICE.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Tipnis, wife of the late Rao Saheb R. S. Tipnis, the Judge of Khandesh, which sad occurrence took place at Sion (Bombay), on Saturday last. The deceased lady was of an amiable and kind disposition. Her death leaves a blank in the Hindu Society which it will be difficult to fill. She has left behind her two sons and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

THE K. R. CAMA MEMORIAL FUND.

It will be remembered that soon after the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, a meeting of his friends and admirers was held at the Framjee Cawasjee Hall, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when it was decided to raise a memorial to perpetuate the name of that great citizen and distinguished oriental savant. With that object in view an influential committee was appointed. The Committee have decided that the most suitable way to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Cama would be an Oriental Institute. It is proposed that the institute should be composed of two distinct sections; one of them would comprise of an organisation which will bring together libraries of books on oriental study which are scattered in all parts of the City of Bombay, and collect under one roof manuscripts, etc., on the same subject which are now lying in oblivion in different centres of oriental learning. The second part of the Institute should be composed of a general free reading room and library.

The Committee have been able to secure the promise of a lakh of rupees for a building from a Hindu admirer of the late Mr. Cama, through Mr. D. G. Sukudwalla. It is also exceedingly probable that the Government will help the proposed memorial with a free gift of land and by a contribution towards the equipment of the library and institution; but the Committee feel that the Government and Mr. Sukudwalla's help will not be adequate for the complete fruition of the object of the memorial. The Committee therefore earnestly commend this project to the liberal support of the public, believing that the Institute will be a potent force in the promotion of the oriental research, and that it will perpetuate the memory of Mr. K. R. Cama in a manner worthy of his name and worthy of a city which has always been generous in its recognition of the work of its illustrious sons.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to the Bank of Bombay or to Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th September 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	7	8	15 a. m.	6	...
Teheran ...	7	1	20 p. m.	1	38
Suez	7	2	p. m.	0	50

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).

Bhamo Route to China between Kweichowfu Ichang Right (7-9-10).

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

The monsoon has again penetrated into Rajputana and south-east of the Punjab, but continues weak in the Peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, United Provinces, South-East Rajputana and Malabar. It has been fairly general in South-West Bengal, Central India East, and Mysore. There have also been a few falls in Eastern Bengal, Assam, south-east of the Punjab, Central India, the West Central Provinces, Konkan, and the North Madras Coast. The principal amounts are :—Tavoy and Moulmein, three inches; Diamond Island, two; Akyab, four; Chittagong, one; Cuttack and Sambalpur, three; Cawapore and Jhansi, one and a half; Agra and Muktesar, one; Meerut, three; Simla, two; Nowgong, four; Ratnagiri and Mercara, one.

Forecast.—No great change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla nads	Fort Colaba	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	65·63	62·62	62 06	47·09		
Wednesday, 7th September...	0·00	0·09	0·09	0·10		
Total.....	63·21	59·65	57·83	49·26		
Same date last year	78·61	74·69	80·47	61·48		

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., GUMBALLA HILL

September 7.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Gumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 58·11	In. cts. 58·1	In. cts. 73·11

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·40" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-eastern districts. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Allahabad has had 0·81", Cawnpore 1·67," Mainpuri 0·70", Agra 1·11" and Jhansi 1·40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect except at Cawnpore and Allahabad; night temperature is everywhere normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in East Rajputana; Jaipur records 0·11", Ajmere 0·13" and Kotah 0·59". Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall; the minimum is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0·33" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·16" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the north-eastern and eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Raipur, the deficiency at Saugor amounting to 12°; the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0·11" of rain and Ratnagiri 1·01." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is below the average at a few stations. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—An area of low pressure is shown over the west United Provinces. It has caused widespread rain in the United Provinces, the east Rajputana and the adjacent parts of west Central India. Local rain has fallen in the east Punjab, the north eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Isolated light showers have been reported from Mysore and the north Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the west United Provinces, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab, and local rain in west Central India and on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sunitre (6th Sept.)	95·1	84·1	...	...
Leak	96·8	83·3	...	...
Mosaic (6th Sept.)	105·3	87·1	...	...
Multan.....	102·0	79·6	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	95·9	70·5	...	26·41
Lahore	99·9	78·2	...	11·32
Sirsa.....	101·3	78·6	...	6·07
Ambala	98·5	76·0	0·40	18·68
Delhi	91·7	77·3	...	14·39
Agra.....	81·0	76·5	1·11	17·19
Mainpuri.....	83·3	75·0	0·70	14·28
Jhansi	76·5	74·5	1·40	27·04
Dawapore	91·2	75·5	1·67	21·89
Allahabad	92·6	76·5	0·81	18·85
Jacobabad	102·1	77·8	...	2·36
Karachi	84·0	74·5	...	12·16
Ajmer	84·4	74·2	0·12	15·18
Jaipur	89·2	74·2	0·11	12·86
Kotah	87·0	74·1	0·59	20·46
Bhuj.....	88·6	73·0	...	20·42
Dwarka	83·8	76·7	...	13·61
Veraval	82·1	77·3	...	14·44
Rajkot.....	89·0	74·6	...	31·39
Gosavnagar Farm.....	93·6	74·5	...	24·12
Surat	88·1	76·1	...	33·88
Ahmedabad.....	91·6	74·7	...	23·72
Deesa	91·8	72·9	...	23·23
Neemuch.....	86·0	70·3	0·32	24·83
Indore	81·0	70·1	...	25·67
Jubbulpore	76·8	71·8	0·09	35·47
Saugor	73·1	70·5	0·16	29·03
Hoosungabad	78·1	71·4	0·06	38·46
Khandwa.....	84·2	73·6	...	18·99
Akola	86·2	71·6	...	26·06
Amraoti	82·8	71·3	...	28·84
Nagpur.....	84·1	74·8	...	44·71
Chanda	...	...	...	...
Raipur.....	89·7	72·6	0·05	51·86
Bombay	80·8	77·4	0·11	49·36
Ratnagiri.....	82·3	72·9	1·01

The Bombay Gazette

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged for :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

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By
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A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
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NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

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UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

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By
W. A. McKENZIE.

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Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2 „ „
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Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0 per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil in Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 8th September 1910.

A YEAR'S TRADE IN INDIA.

MR. C. W. E. COTTON, I. C. S., Acting Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, has just issued his review of the trade of India for the official year ending 31st March last, which shows an appreciable advance upon its predecessor in almost every particular. The previous year's returns revealed a deplorable weakness in practically all directions, and with an import market glutted, high prices of food grains, and a general feeling of insecurity, created by the slow recovery of credit in Europe and America, such small improvement as was effected was unable to impress itself upon any of the trade returns. The record for the year 1909-10, however, was more gratifying, though Mr. Cotton thinks it must be regarded rather as a year of further recuperation than of much development, and we believe he is right, for, as he says, avoiding the tendency to interpret increases of value as increases of volume, it will be found that although all unhealthy symptoms have not yet been eliminated, India, after an unusually prolonged period of trade slackness may be regarded as convalescent. We fear, however, that the patient has suffered a temporary relapse, for how does it come about that within six months after convalescence has been reported, we in Bombay find our mills closing and hear of the mill-hands fleeing "back to the land?" But let us hear what Mr. Cotton has to say. He points out that the beginning of the year synchronised with a marked improvement in foreign trade, the statistics showing remarkable advances in the total value of imports into the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Belgium and the United States, and except in the case of the last named, the sum of the exports was also considerably higher. Owing to a favourable monsoon in India, the estimated outturns of the principal crops were exceeded and when an extreme shortage in the visible supply of what was being proclaimed in America an ample Indian harvest "was on its way from the threshing-floor to Karachi and the contraction in the Egyptian cotton yield following unfavourable estimates from the United States came most opportunely for those who neither weave nor spin, and enabled the cultivators of the Deccan to unload upon a rapidly rising market an unusually early and abundant crop."

Our own condition is not lost sight of though we were afraid, at the outset, Mr. Cotton was inclined to gloss over it, but we find later on that he laments the high prices which diverted cotton supplies from the Bombay mills at a time when they were almost bare of stocks and a favourable monsoon had encouraged expectation of an abundant supply of cheap raw material. The market for yarn was slow to respond to the enhanced cost of the staple while the demand for piece-goods was curiously uneven and the level of prices disappointingly low. Moreover, the Bombay mill-owners are reported to have been still further disturbed by the prospects of Factory legislation, scarcity of labour and the effects of the new silver duty. We are glad to find these facts duly recorded in an official document, for now Government cannot possibly close its eyes to the necessity for interfering as little as possible with an industry so easily affected by natural circumstances and so susceptible to external influences. Mr. Cotton shows that on the other side of India the jute industry continued to suffer from an aggravated form of prostration, which was intensified in September last by a premature abandonment of the short time movement. Though the raw material was abundant and cheap, business was generally unremunerative and the trend of prices since the close of the year has been further downward. Imports were not so satisfactory as they might have been and the fall in values left considerable stocks of metals and machinery as well as piece-goods for which there is no demand.

Here Mr. Cotton becomes prophetic and endeavours to pursuade us that there is a happy future in store. Optimism is cheering especially when there is reason behind it. Evidently the Director General believes there is. He declares that present conditions augur well for the future, for further trade improvements in Europe and America in the next twelve months, but for India "the restoration of industrial activity and the development of those internal exchanges, which have been so conspicuously in defect during the last three years, can only be assured by a continuance of agricultural prosperity"—which, of course, depends upon the monsoon and not on the Department of Commerce and Industry. We trust Mr. Cotton is right in his prognostications, for whatever the past year was there is every appearance that the official year, now half gone by, will prove to be one of distinct depreciation as compared with the past or several previous ones. The monsoon so far has been fairly satisfactory and the crops are full of promise, but it is even yet too soon to count on the continuance of agricultural prosperity, which Mr. Cotton rightly holds to be essential to future activity. Writers on trade prospects everywhere incline to take a bright view of what to Bombay seems rather a gloomy outlook. But while there is life there is hope, and we trust that by the next time the report on a year's trade is published, Mr. Cotton will have justification for exclaiming "I told you so."

A DISSATISFIED STATE. THE little State of Mangrol in the west of Kathiawar appears to regard its big neighbour, Junagadh, with a certain amount of suspicion, for, in its annual administration report, we find that it holds an uncomfortable idea that Junagadh is endeavouring covertly to encroach upon its rights and abrogate its privileges. This is a very unfortunate spirit to be aroused between two adjoining States, especially as in this instance, we feel sure, it entirely arises from a misconceived notion of public policy. Mangrol, in fact, seems to be a little too jealous of its own prerogatives, too anxious to believe that the acceptance of any service from a neighbour is a deprivation of its prestige and position as an independent Government. For obvious reasons of economy and efficiency it has been found advisable that the judicial system and the police force of the larger State of Junagadh should extend its jurisdiction over parts of Mangrol. This arrangement Mangrol views with impatience, complains that it renders it difficult for the State to collect its revenue in the non-jurisdictional villages, and that the police being in the pay of Junagadh and owing Mangrol no sort of allegiance, "not infrequently evince an independence with unnecessary ostentation." It is difficult to believe that the judiciary under the control of Junagadh has withheld from a sister State any of the assistance which it needed for the collection of its just revenues, and if any members of the police force have failed in the respect to State officers, which was due from them, that is rather a matter for administrative remedy. There appears to have been some proposal to co-operate in an educational system and this again the smaller State regards as an attempt to undermine its prestige. It is, as we have said, unfortunate that this mistaken view should have been adopted. It is the just policy of the British Government in India to preserve the integrity and dignity of the Native States. At the same time it is also its policy in the case of small States to encourage co-operation between them in public offices, wherever it appears that greater economy or efficiency can be obtained. This is a policy which is to the benefit both of State treasuries and the subjects of the States concerned, and while it may not be always acceptable to the susceptible temperament of some Governments it is still one which personal considerations can hardly be allowed to disturb. We, therefore, hope that the present feeling in Mangrol is only a passing phase of its relations with its neighbour, the premier State of the Agency.

In spite of a treacherous rainfall which damaged the bajri crop there appears to have been a fairly successful season in the State and there was a small increase in the land revenue. Among contemplated reforms, it is intended, the report states, to convert the irregular force known as the Sibandi, consisting of fifty men, into a force of regulars, who will assist the Police and Customs. The report also mentions the need for deepening the harbour and of having railway communication with the port. The former work was put in hand it appears, but owing to the failure of the contractor, was abandoned. As to the latter point, Mangrol, it is stated, is now suffering from the recent connection with the railway system of the peninsula of two neighbouring ports, and its own connection with the B. G. J. P. Railway, by a line to Keshod is now absolutely necessary.

THE GIPSY PROBLEM. IN a recent article we described the situation which has been created in the United States and in England by wandering colonies of gipsies, and, the measures which had been suggested as a means of coping with the evil which they have created. Reference was made to the investigation of the subject which Mr. Justice Bray has conducted in Surrey, and it now appears that on his recommendations a bill, entitled the Movable Dwellings Bill has been framed. The main proposals of the bill are : (1) That every movable dwelling should be registered, and that certain sanitary regulations should be prescribed by the Local Government Board, which the registration authority should require to be fulfilled as a condition of registration. (2) That the local authority should receive power to prohibit the encampment of movable dwellings in any place where they consider it would be dangerous to the public health or a nuisance to the neighbourhood. The Committee in reporting on the subject are very careful to draw a distinction between the two classes of people, who are to be found dwelling in vans. There are first of all the people of the showman class, of whom it is estimated that some 12,000 are living in their moving homes throughout the United Kingdom. For these the committee declares no legislation appears to be required. Their trade, it finds, is perfectly honest and respectable, its members are well-to-do, and "in some cases even thriving." The new bill therefore is purely for the benefit of the gipsy, both the genuine Romany and the men of other race who have copied his habits. These the committee has to confess are not a desirable people. "When all has been said" it remarks, "which ought in justice to be said on behalf of the gipsies ; when it has been admitted, as the evidence shows, that they are not specially dirty or immoral as compared with the corresponding class of the population who dwell in fixed abodes, yet it must not be imagined that disorderly conduct and breaches of the law are not to be found amongst them." As the report rather naively continues, the views of the gipsy as to rights of property are rather primitive, and poaching and petty pilfering are to him daily incidents. However, the policy which has apparently commended itself to certain landowners of trying to drive the vandwellers off the face of the earth is not to be commended, and the Bill has dealt with the subject in a much more desirable manner by providing that where a county council considers that gipsies have congregated in such numbers as to give rise to insanitary conditions in a neighbourhood, they shall be empowered to provide camping grounds under conditions to be prescribed by the Local Government Board. Such restrictions are likely to be galling enough to the gipsy temperament, and will probably give a good deal of trouble, when they are first imposed, but the gipsy who even now has far less liberty than he enjoyed not so many years ago will probably soon learn that submission is the easier and more profitable policy. At the same time the Select Committee very wisely recommend that restrictions shall not be applied anywhere unless they are proved necessary, and they think it would be unreasonable to insist on registration over the whole country, and hardly worth all the trouble which it would certainly cause. The Bill seems likely to come before the House of Commons next session, and as it can scarcely be considered to be of a contentious character, it ought not to be very long before it is passed into law.

THE TRADE UNION CRISIS. NEGOTIATIONS in regard to the shipbuilding lock-out seem to be at a delicate stage. The officials apparently are prepared to offer the employers what the latter are willing to regard as acceptable terms, but they are uncertain whether in case they effect a settlement in this manner, the men will consider it binding upon themselves. In the state of insubordination, in which they forced on a strike against the advice and orders of their officers, they are quite capable of repudiating any responsibility for any action of their executive towards securing a peaceful settlement. For the state of affairs which characterises this and other Trade Unions the officials, although now they appear on the side of law and order, are very largely to blame, for they in many instances have been foremost in filling their meetings with the Socialist ideas, which have produced this condition of trade anarchy. It is a cutting comment on Socialistic doctrine, that now the officers of Trade Unions have no control over their own members, and that the Boiler-makers Society has to call a special meeting to ask the men whether they will continue to support those whom they have set in authority over themselves. At the same time the officials, while quite prepared if they can induce the men to give a growling assent, to offer assurances of their loyalty to the Unions in future, are at a loss how this loyalty once promised can be effectually ensured. It is a very difficult question so long as the men are in their present humour though they could be persuaded to consider the thing coldly and calmly, they must see that their insubordination is cutting at the very root of Trade Unionism and destroying the very organisations which have done so much for their betterment. But this they apparently will not do at present. It is obvious that unless the men are prepared to stand by the decisions of their organisations in relations with their employers, those organisations must cease to represent them and having no active existence must gradually die. This would be a catastrophe. Undesirable as the actions of Unions and officials have sometimes been the Trade Union movement generally has been for the benefit of the country and socially as well as industrially the country would suffer a loss by its disappearance. On a question therefore which so vitally concerns them the solution of this difficult problem, we think, should not be left to the Boilermakers' Society alone. A conference of Trade Unions or a special gathering of the executive of the Trades Union Federation should be called to put forth its best energies to find an effective way out of the present muddle. On the manner of the settlement of this dispute, the whole future of Trades Unions seems largely to depend.

CONSIDERABLE tension still appears to exist between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Peshawar. The latter allege that the Hindus have boycotted Muslim barbers, while the former complain that they are being pelted with stones by the Mahomedans at night.

THE "Hindu" understands that the Madras Government has under consideration, the forming of a code of rules and instructions to regulate the conduct of European officers towards Indians for promoting good feeling and social harmony, with reference to the observations contained in the famous Sedition Circular issued by the Government of India.

THE crew of the Norwegian barque "Trio," which arrived in the Tyne recently from Australia with wheat, told of a distressing incident that occurred during the voyage. Terrific weather was encountered off Cape Horn. The decks were flooded and the rails and stanchions were broken. L. Olsen, the first mate, and Arne Larson, the second officer, were making their way to the fore part of the vessel when they were washed overboard and were never seen again.

THE refugees from Macedonia who are at present at Sofia, and whose ranks are continually being swelled, are preparing a petition to the representatives of the great Powers in Sofia, states Reuter, describing their sorry plight, and soliciting the intervention of the Powers with the Porte to obtain guarantees that the refugees shall be allowed to return to their homes.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Germany and the Vatican.

BERLIN, AUGUST 15.

IN German anti-clerical papers the anti-clerical action of the Spanish Prime Minister Canalejas is seized upon to ask the question: "How is it to be explained that the French Republic found means to deal a severe blow to the Church, that the Spaniards woke at last up to the same idea and that only in Germany nobody thinks of doing anything of this sort? Are the Germans so far behind some other nations in their zeal for modern ideas?"

The real answer upon this question is to be found in the simple fact, that in Germany the Roman Catholics are and always will be the minority. The consequence is, that in Germany it would be an impossibility that the Clerical Party, splendidly organized at it is, should ever acquire and misuse the authority of the State. The Protestant majority in the nation, in Parliament and among the Federal Princes stand definitely in the way of such an evolution. To give only one instance: Germany has no Jesuits, within its boundaries. Though the Clerical Party in the Diet often petitioned that the Law forbidding the Order of the Jesuits to settle in Germany should be abolished, the Federal Council never consented. But even Roman Catholic monasteries and Convents are not numerous nor powerful in Germany, and there is nothing of that rivalry between the regular clergy and the monks that has done so much to bring about abuses and create popular dislike in France. After all the Church is not so influential in the Fatherland as in Spain and France; but in some parts of the country, and especially among the peasants its influence is still very considerable, so that many Liberals wish to reduce it. They go even so far as to support the Centrist Party in its endeavour to get the legislation against Jesuitism abolished, their secret calculation being that the return of the Jesuits and the evil practices that are sure to follow will arouse the disgust even of the devout Roman Catholics and lead them over to Free Thinking. Serious politicians are, however, bound to admit, that there is no chance of a conflict with the Church in Germany and that it would be great mistake to provoke a struggle. The experience made by Prince Bismarck in the beginning of the seventies of last century speaks against the renewal of any "Kulturkampf." Even the founder of the German Empire did not succeed in persuading the Roman Catholic population that the legislative acts were not calculated to impair the religious freedom or hurt the religious feelings of the Roman Catholics, but simply measures of defence on the part of the State against undue interference of the Roman Catholic Clergy. It was easy for the Clerical leaders to persuade the majority of the Roman Catholics that the Protestant statesman and his Protestant adherents were only taking up the cudgels of the old religious warfare between the two religious parties. The strength of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany is the possibility of arousing the suspicion that any proposal directed against the abuse of clerical power may be dictated by Protestant zeal and jealousy. The only way out of this difficulty would be to direct legislative measures simultaneously against both, Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen. As, however, Protestanism in Germany has no political organisation and no ambition of domineering over the State authorities, it is almost impossible to legislate for both Churches alike. For it goes without saying that the conflict is not to be sought on the field of religion, but simply of ecclesiastical abuses. From this point of view the failure of the Bismarckian Church legislation still shows its effect. Since that time the Clerical party has grown enormously and acquired a very strong organisation. It is kept together by the memory of the severe conflict of nearly thirty years ago and by the contention of its agitators that the danger of Protestant attacks is not yet over.

WORLD-CONGRESS FOR FREE CHRISTIANITY AND RELIGIOUS PROGRESS.

During the week from August 5th to 12th the fifth International Congress of Religious Liberals was held in Berlin. That it would surpass its forerunners at Boston, Amsterdam, Geneva and London as well by the number of participants as by the extent of its Programme was easily to be foreseen. For Germany is the classic soil for the struggle of the dogmatic differences of modern times and the particular worksnop of theological science. As the President of the Congress, Herr Schrader M. P. pointed out, that is due, not to any special gift of the German race for the discussion of religious problems, but to the vicissitudes of the national history of Germany in the last four centuries. In the country where Luther succeeded with a reformation of the Church, the Counter-Reformation reduced a large minority again to the old Creed, and, after the thirty years war, two established churches with equal rights and privileges had to be recognised. Moreover among the Protestants of Germany not less than thirty "national" ecclesiastical organisations survived to the present day, of which five are now entirely comprehended by the State of Prussia. The consequence was that attempts of Union and constant discussions about the proper regulation of the relation of State and Church, the difference of Religion and Confession of Church and Christianity were always on the tapis. From these intellectual fights in the home of the Reformation and of Pietism resulted broader religious views, and such men as Lessing and Herder, Kant and Hegel, Fichte and Schleiermacher helped to enlighten other nations as well about the religious ideals of the Germans. Thus the great attraction of this Congress for many distant nations is easily explained. From England a hundred Delegates were present, and while the London Congress of 1900 had only four American members on the list, there were upwards of two hundred delegates from the United States at this Congress in Berlin. Altogether eighteen different nations and thirty different religious organisations belonged to the foreign section of the Congress. About the transactions of this Congress Rev. Dr. Chas. W. Weadte of Boston, U. S. A. said that "Perhaps no international Congress has ever been held which offered such a wealth of intellectual riches expended on themes of timely interest." This is partially due to the foreign members who insisted on the first great theme of discussion being worded: "What do the Religious Liberals of other countries owe to the religious life and the theology of Germany?" The papers of Professor J. Estlin Carpenter (Oxford,) Professor Francis G. Peabody (Harvard Univ.), Professor Edward Carlton Moore (Harvard Univ.), Professor G. Bonet-Maury (Paris), Professor H. Y. Groenewegen (Leiden), Rev. Tudor Jones (Australia) and D. D. Ter-Minassianz (Armenia) proved, that Herder and Fichte, Schleiermacher and the Tubingen School are still living forces abroad and that it is especially due to the advanced Liberals among the living professors of theology in German Universities that many Agnostics were brought back to Christian persuasion. Very learned and interesting were the papers on "German Theology and the Churches in Germany" by such recognised authorities as Harnak, von Soden, Gunkel, Dorner, Bousset, Wennel, Foerster, Troelsch and others. In order to afford an opportunity for the guests to come into contact with the masses of Berlin, three open meetings were arranged on Sunday for the discussion of the question, whether the masses wanted religious reform or were definitely alienated to the Curses. Such a ticklish problem was chosen on purpose because the Socialists boasted that the workmen of Berlin took no interest in the affairs of the Church nor in religious question. The success was overwhelming; indeed it could be anticipated from the experience made in February, when the question: "Did Jesus ever live? was seriously occupying the attention of enormous audiences night after night until the small hours of the morning. The Congress could also listen to the arguments of the idealist Dr. Mausenbrecher, that Socialism is a new phase of religious belief. Asian innovation of this Congress it deserves to be mentioned that as the third theme was chosen: "The sympathetic relations that ought to prevail between religious communities and their various denominations" and that Jews, Buddhists and Brahmans were also represented. An excursion to the famous places of Wittenberg, the Wartburg and Weimar brought this memorable Congress to a close.

THE NET PRODUCTIVE ASSETS OF THE PRUSSIAN STATE.

In the Prussian First Caamber the Director of the Deutsche Bank Baron Gwinner explained the desirability of presenting the Budget not only for the purpose of controlling the various branches of the administration, but also in a more business-like manner showing at a glance the assets and the liabilities of the State. There is hardly any exposition of the State Housenold that gives so much of detail as the Prussian Budgets since 1863; the Second Chamber and the Board of Audit are in a position to control every small Item of the expenditure as well as of the ways and means of the State Household. But among the 22 sections of the accounts one is missing that in every mercantile and industrial concern is the crowning piece of all: the profit and loss account in connection with the total calculation of assets and liabilities. A Professor of the Berlin Commercial High School has now supplemented this defect by extracting from the Budget of 1908-9 the data on which the estimation of the clear assets of the Prussian State is to be based. The value of the railways, demesne lands, forests, mines and salt pits belonging to the State (including some minor sources of profit such as the State Lotteries, the State Bank, the Mint etc) he values at 15,918,000,000 Marks, as the revenue derived from these sources amounts to 636 2-3 million Marks a year. From these assets the total amount of the public debt is to be deducted i, a. 7,964,000,000 Marks, thus leaving a not productive capital of 7,954,000,000. In order to check this calculation he gives a second survey of his data, Prussia pays annually 329'4 million Marks in the shape of interest on its Government Bonds and for amortisation. Of this total the railway administration contributes 290-3 millions, while the other lucrative departments of the administration yield 20'3 millions. There remain only 18-8 millions of the national debt service to be defrayed from the general income of the State. But the State also gets another large revenue under the heading of the excess of the State enterprizes over the liabilities charged on them. This net revenue amounts to not less than 327 6 millions. If we deduct the 18'8 millions of interests paid from the taxes, this surplus is reduced to 308'8 million Marks per year. By a capitalisation of this revenue at 4 percents we arrive at net assets of the value of 7,720,000,000 Marks. This amount represents the net productive capital of the Prussian State enterprizes after the deduction of all liabilities and leaving aside all assets of an unproductive character. What this figure means we may perceive from a comparison with the accounts of the Swiss Confederation for 1911. According to the Swiss Budget the Confederation has a productive property valued at 19'8 million francs or 16,000,000 Marks. The net productive capital of the Prussian State is therefore according to the lowest estimate more than 80 times as large than that of the Helvetian Republic.

WATER POWER PROJECT IN ALPS.

By the consent of the two Chambers the much talked-of Walchen Lake project will now be carried out. The Walchen Lake is known everywhere for the picturesque scenery along its banks, and its attractions are augmented by the vicinity of the Kochel Lake somewhat lowerdown in the mountains. The distance of the two lakes is, as the crow flies, only one mile; but the surface of the Kochel Lake is more than 200 yards below that of its neighbour. The consequence is that the waters of the upper lake flow down with a rapid current to the Kochel Lake and that the utilisation of this current by means of electricity is an old project. It is now decided, that 23,000-h.-p. will be derived from this spot in a few years and that gradually the water works will be extended to 50,000-h.-p. A portion of the Bavarian railways will be electrified by means of these works, and there would still electric power be available for private industrial concerns. But there are two difficulties to be surmounted. One is due to the necessity of combining the upper course of the Tar river with the Walchen Lake by a tunnel 2 1-2 miles long. Thereby, however, the Isar will loose part of its water, so that the villages along its course fear a loss of the water power they are now using. Especially the good people of Toelz are very loud in their lamentations. The Government has promised to compensate all complainants who will be able to prove that they suffered by the new works. The second difficulty is of an aesthetic nature. The surface of the Walchen Lake will be lowered by 4 1-2 yards in the beginning and by 13 yards after the extension of the water works. Thereby the lovely scenery will be impaired. This objection is set aside by the plan of the Government to block up the lake in the beginning of June of every year until it reaches its present level and keep it so until October, so that the visitors will enjoy the grandeur of the scenery during the season. Thus the economic advantages of the project are to be combined with the scenic beauties of this part of Bavaria.

L. ASCH.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am informed on unimpeachable authority that the Territorial Army is largely composed of men of a high military spirit, who are animated by a keen sense of duty, and willing to spend and be spent in the service of their country. This is very gratifying to all those (of high or low degree), who left no stone unturned in their laudable desire to see the Territorial Army become a sure guarantee of victory in the event of invasion. There is, however, I hear, very great difficulty experienced in keeping up an adequate supply of recruits. This is a very serious matter indeed, and every true Britisher ought to work with all his might to rectify this deplorable condition of affairs. I know of nothing more likely to "Wake up England," than a careful study of the war between France and Germany in 1870-71. In one notable engagement the valour of the gallant French Army was conspicuous, but every "man" in their ranks had "three" to cope with. Quality and morae of an army may be excellent, but without large numbers the chances of victory becomes remote. In the late war in South Africa the mobility and bravery of the Boers was unsurpassable, and the war was not ended when Lord Roberts was in command of a large army, for some time. The creation of the Territorial Army immensely raised the prestige of the British Empire, and Foreign Powers were not slow to realize that with a strong National Army, Great Britain could prove a true friend and a formidable foe.

I am sometimes told that the military training of the Territorial forces is not sufficient to meet the requirements of modern warfare, but it is known to many that the large reserves of the leading Continental Armies contain many men who are deficient in pysique, and who would not be accepted for service in the British Army.

The troops in garrison at all the principal cities are "specially selected" to impress visitors and foreigners with the entirely erroneous opinion that the whole army is equally good.

There is a very distinct advantage in having the men to serve voluntarily, and the smart and soldier-like bearing and deportment of British troops, as well as the "professional countenance" of a military man, are conspicuous by their absence in the ordinary Regiments of the time in continental armies. Therefore let us "one and all" resolve to maintain a voluntary citizen army, animated by love of King, friends, home and country, and to prepare for the dangers, that may come upon us suddenly as an earthquake, while we still enjoy the blessings of peace. Soldiers or at least the great majority of the officers take part in a campaign with a buoyancy of a spirit, that the Britisher's inborn love of danger "sport" is no doubt partly responsible, and the "plums" to be plucked in the shape of decorations, and promotion, no doubt, inspire that consensus of opinion that some years ago imbued the majority of the officers at a cavalry dinner, when the wish expressed by a very distinguished soldier, (and moreover, one who had "reaped a rich reward" for a conspicuous gallantry in front of the enemy), that peace might be prolonged indifinitely, did not meet with approval.—Yours, &c.,

A. W. B.

A WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that President Taft has authorised the acceptance of the tender sent in by Messrs. William Simons and Co., of Renfrew, to build a steel ladder dredger for the Panama Canal. Messrs. Simon's tender was for 399,340, dollars over 50 per cent less than the only American tender submitted.

A STREAM which was known as the River Tygris, and which is believed to have formed part of a canal cut by Canute when he attacked London in 1016, has been tapped, writes a London correspondent, during the construction of the subway at the Elephant and Castle. "It is recorded, although the authority has been challenged, that Canute, being unable to pass with his ships under London Bridge, sailed up the River Neckinger at Rotherhithe as far as Bermondsey, cut a canal connecting that river with the Effra, which flowed past Brixton and joined the Thames at Nine Elms, and thus succeeded in entering the Thames above London Bridge. More than 3,000 gallons of clear water are now being pumped from the stream.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS.

PROHIBITIVE REGULATION RE TEXTILES.

British Protest.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Foreign Office has instructed Mr. Bryce to protest to the Government at Washington against the new Customs Regulations, in reference to textile goods, which require a revelation of trade secrets and impose other conditions which are regarded by British exporters as prohibitive.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Washington that the officials of the State Department consider that the protests of British and French textile exporters have been caused by distorted interpretations of the regulations. They add that the regulations will be further modified if they are found to present insurmountable obstacles.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

Great Gathering at Montreal.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Eucharistic Congress has opened at Montreal with gorgeous ceremonial. It is attended by the greatest assembly of Catholic Prelates in the history of America. Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal Legate, has cabled to King George expressing the homage of the Catholics of the Empire, and their gratitude for the modification of the Royal Declaration. The Cardinal has also cabled to the Pope paying a tribute to the Canadian Government's delicate attention to the Congress.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

Counsel's Sensational Opening.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

On the appearance of Crippen at Bow Street to-day, Counsel for the Prosecution announced that the charge against Miss Le Neve had been altered to that of accessory after the fact.

The most sensational part of Counsel's opening was a statement that the 'post-mortem' showed that there had been an operation, leaving a scar which could be identified by witnesses, also the presence of enough of the tasteless poison, hyoscin, to kill any person.

Counsel added that Crippen had bought five grains of hyoscin on January 19th.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Two Boy Scouts have walked from Cardiff to London in five days, conveying a Mayoral message, concealed in a bloater, to the Lord Mayor. They eluded the scouts who were desirous of intercepting the message en route.

A RAILWAY DISPUTE.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

A meeting of the Conciliation Board of the Great Northern Railway in London has disagreed regarding the interpretation of the arbitrators' award, the men refusing to accept the Company's interpretation.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND TRUSTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Speaking at St. Paul, Mr. Roosevelt dwelt on the conservation of natural resources and the necessity of controlling corporations. He emphasised the necessity of preventing the railways from controlling the projected deep waterway from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE SHIPBUILDING LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The boilersmiths of South Shields have unexpectedly struck, in sympathy with the boilermakers who are locked-out. It is stated that the feeling among the latter is opposed to granting the assurance demanded by the employers.

HONOURING CANADIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Corporation of London will give a luncheon to the Canadian regiment stationed at Aldershot, in the Guildhall on the 16th of September.

FIRE AT BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

A fire broke out in Brussels Exhibition yesterday, but was promptly suppressed.

GENERAL SIR G. WHITE.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir George White has now recovered from his heart attack.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The American Lawn Tennis Association is not sending a team to Australia to play in the Davis Cup contest as Larned and Bundy are not going.

THE ST. LEGER.

SWYNFORD WINS THE RACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

Midnight betting :—Evens Lemberg, 100 to 6 against Rosedrop, 20 to 1 against Bronzino, and 28 to 1 against Harajax.

Cardinal Beaufort should be omitted from the list of probable starters.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The St. Leger was run this afternoon at Doncaster with the following result :—

Swynford	1
Bronzino	2
Lemberg	3

LATER.

Eleven ran in the St. Leger. The betting at the start was :—

9 to 2 against Swynford.

20 to 1 against Bronzino.

5 to 4 on Lemberg.

The King of the Wavelets was ridden by A. Templeman and William Cope by Trigg. Nankein and Medermott also ran but Merry Jack did not start.

The St. Leger was won by a head with a length and a half between the second and third. The place betting was :—

6 to 4 on Swynford.

5 to 2 against Brozino.

3 to 1 on Lemberg.

William Cope and Nankeen made most of the running, but Swynford came to the front on entering the straight. Wolfeland was fourth. Time—3mins. 4secs.

THE AMERICAN INSURGENT REPUBLICANS.

Leadership of Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, SEPT 7.

Reuter wires from San Francisco that the insurgent Republicans have taken over the management of the Republican State convention from the regulars, at the same time recognising the national leadership of Mr. Roosevelt and applauding every mention of his name. They declared unswerving allegiance to protection and opposed the general revision of tariff upon insufficient data.

Republicans have been elected upon the entire State ticket in Vermont and Maine elections. Both the Republican candidates for Congress have also been elected and there is Republican majority in the State legislature with a comfortable plurality. Notable insurgent victories have been gained in New Hampshire and Milwaukee.

PURE METALLIC RADIUM.

Madame Curie's Success.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Paris telegrams report that Madame Curie announces that in collaboration with Monsieur Debierne she has succeeded in obtaining pure metallic radium. Hitherto only salts of that metal have been obtainable. The new substance has the appearance of white metal. It oxidises rapidly on exposure to air, adheres firmly to iron, burns paper and quickly decomposes water.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

American Financial Advisers.

DEADLOCK ABOUT RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Mejlis has decided almost unanimously to employ American financial advisers instead of French as previously agreed upon.

LATER.

A telegram to the *Times* from Teheran states that negotiations for the removal of Russian troops are dangerously near a deadlock. The British Minister is actively promoting a friendly understanding. A prolongation of the occupation creates undoubted difficulty with Britain.

THE CHILIAN REPUBLIC.

Death of President and Vice-President.

LONDON, SEPT. 7,

A remarkable situation has arisen in Chile. The President and Vice-President have died within three weeks. Senor Figueroa, the oldest member of the Cabinet, has assumed the Presidency in accordance with the constitution.

FLIGHT TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

After a delay of three weeks, Mr. Moisant, who flew over the Channel in the middle of August on his way to the Crystal Palace, arrived at the Palace to-day. He circled round for several minutes, and then landed in a neighbouring cricket-field.

THE MISSING "WARATAH."

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamer "Waratah" will be opened in London in October.

THE KHANATE OF KHIVA.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The *Standard* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Sayyid Asfendiar Turia, the third surviving son of the late ruler, has succeeded to the Khanate of Khiva.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION ELECTIONS.

Anti-British Prejudices.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Attention has been excited by the speech of Mr. Fischer, Minister of Lands, under the South African Union, appealing to the anti-British prejudices of Boers, referring to capitalists as dirty easvogels and defining the issue of the elections as a choice between the capitalist Government helping themselves only and the Afrikander Government bequeathing to the country the riches of the Afrikanders.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The death is announced of William Holman-Hunt.

[William Holman-Hunt, O. M., D. C. L, painter, was one of the three founders of the Pre-Raphaelite movement; was born in London in 1827. Exhibited first picture R. A. 1846; painter of the Light of the World, at Keble College, Oxford; Christian Priests Escaping from Persecution of Druids, London Bridge, Nazareth; Egyptian Girl, St. Swithin, and other works, in the Taylor Buildings Museum, Oxford; Shadow of Death, Fine Art Gallery, Manchester; Finding of Christ in the Temple, Valentine and Sylvia, in Fine Art Gallery, Birmingham; The Triumph of the Innocents, Fine Art Gallery, Liverpool etc.]

PAIKGACHA RIVER DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

A Khulna telegram says the Paikgacha River Dacoity case was taken up by Mr. T.C. Mukerjee, Sessions Judge, on Monday and Tuesday when several witnesses were examined. Some shopkeepers and merchants gave evidence that complainant's party purchased articles from their shops before the dacoity. Witness named Nimai Dalal, who was lamed for life by a gunshot wound, wept bitterly and appealed to the Judge to write to the Sircar Bahadur for him as he had become physically unfit for any work by the gunshot wound and there was none to look after him. A Sub-Inspector was examined yesterday in regard to the articles found in the possession of the accused and his evidence was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

MIDNAPUR DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 7.

In the Midnapore case this morning, the witness, Santosh Das, continued his evidence-in-chief, describing how, as alleged, the Maulvie and Lal Mohun used various threats and inducements to make him repudiate the petition he had made to the Magistrate retracting his false confession. When all their efforts failed, they took him back to the jail, removed him from the hospital cell in which he had, as previously described, been sumptuously treated and had him placed in a small dark cell, 6 cubits long by 4 cubits wide and utterly dark. He was kept there for two days. Mr. Weston visited him there and displayed great annoyance on the witness telling him that all the statements in his confession were false.

LATER.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Norton. He said he first came to believe Mr. Weston was in the conspiracy, not from what the Moulvie or Lal Mohan told him, but on account of his learning that Mr. Weston was exercising pressure on his father and hearing his father's opinion on the subject. Witness denied that he had ever been an extremist and said he came to know that Khudiram Bose, Hem Chandra Das and Satyendra were extremist only after reading in the papers of their connection with political crimes. He did not not know any extremists in Midnapore and his belief was that there were no extremists in Midnapore. Witness admitted that though he was giving evidence in Bengali, he could read and speak English.

THE "ANALPRABHA" CASE.

Author Pleads Guilty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

Ismail Saraji, author of "Analprabha," was placed yesterday before Mr. Swinhoe on a charge of sedition. The prosecution having closed their case, the Magistrate framed a charge under section 124 A, I. P. C. to which accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Monier for the prosecution submitted that accused was the author of the book and his guilt stood accordingly on a higher footing. The case was adjourned till the 14th instant for orders.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

Fast Disappearing as a City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 7.

Dera Ghazi Khan is fast disappearing as a city. The Indus is now within a hundred and fifty feet of the Tehsildar's headquarters and the thana, the southern end of the city is under water and the erosion has been going on rapidly, the river having encroached as much as two hundred feet in one night recently. The flood is now subsiding, but the erosion is expected to continue for some time longer this season and the destruction of the place has advanced so far that at present almost the only portion of the city that is habitable is the Sandeman Gate Bazar.

HYDERABAD KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

List of Subscriptions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 7.

In addition to the one lakh, subscribed by H. H. the Nizam, towards the local memorial to the late King, the following amounts have also been promised :—Rao Bahadur Ramgopal and Mustial Rammanah, Rs. 5,000 each (the latter conditionally); the Minister and Nawabs Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Khan Khans, Moinuddin, and Salar Jung, Rs. 2,000 each; the firm of Raja Sivlal Motilal, and Raja Nursing Gir Rs. 1,500 each; Sir Charles Bayley, Rs. 1,000; Raja Rai Rajan, Raja Shao Raj Rs. 5,000; Bhagwandas Haridas, Rai Saheb Rammanah Pooliah Rs. 500 each; Rai Bahadur Shapurji Chenoy and Chidra Kankia Rs. 300 each. The following have promised Rs. 250 each :—Mr. Casson Walker, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Rao Bahadur Sajun Lal, Rao Saheb Varadaraj Moodliar.

The Executive Committee which meets on Saturday to decide what form the memorial shall take will be presided over by H. E. the Minister with Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, as Secretary.

LAWRENCE ASYLUM, OOTY.

Founder's Day Celebration.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 7.

His Excellency the Governor, in concluding a very lengthy address at the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum at the Founder's Day celebration addressed the boys yesterday as follows :—

"Glad as I am to take part in this ceremony this afternoon, I cannot altogether divest myself of a feeling of sadness when I reflect that this is the last time upon which I shall be called to give away the prizes to the successful students here and that never again shall I take part in the anniversary of Founder's Day in this institution and I have arrived at a time of life when there is something solemn in those words "last time and never again." Some of you, my friends, sitting yonder, are in some measure similarly situated as myself for your school days are almost numbered and others will soon be taking your places here. Only there is this difference between us that in my case you know the sands are running out and I am closing a chapter which cannot be far from the end of the volume, whereas you are only opening a new chapter at the beginning of the book and therefore the advantage is all yours. So let us consider the position from your point of view. Some of you will very soon be going out on to the high road of life, and you will no longer be listening from afar to the rumble of the world from within the walls of this institute, but you will be stepping out yourselves along the highway of life. It is along that highway that the struggling millions of humanity are moving ever onward to their final goal. Each man is shaping his own course, each man is moulding his own destiny and each man is the master of his own fate. And it is into this active, busy, bustling throng that you will soon be going and there you will have to play your own part and work out your own destiny. You are starting, doubt not as we all of us have started, on the road of life in the confident hope that you will attain success and happiness and it is quite right that you should start with that determination. You are right to make up your mind that if you can you will achieve success and that you will bring happiness not only into your own lives, but into the lives of others also. But though as I say happiness is what we all seek to attain and what we all yearn for, yet unfortunately many of us never realise it because we never understand what real happiness means. Happiness, believe me, does not consist in mere indulgence in pleasure, it does not mean a life of luxury and idleness and ease. Don't fall into that error. Happiness means true joy in life, and joy in life, if it is to be true, must be of the quality of good wine, it must be pure with no defilement, it must be clear with the transparency of honesty and truth, sparkling with the sunshine of unselfishness and love, bubbling with the vitalizing energy of courage and manliness and sweet with the aroma of a clean and wholesome spirit. That must be the quality of happiness, and believe me we shall none of us ever begin to realize what true happiness means until we have learnt the lesson that all life is the rendering of service to God, service to our country, service to our fellow men and those in our own home. Unless we make this the purpose of our lives we are but wasters, mere jetsam and flotsam on the ocean of life and I will try and bring home to you the truth of what I say by a very notable illustration.

"It is exactly four months ago to a very day that swiftly and suddenly was flashed the message that the King was ill and before the hour of midnight had tolled, the word went forth that the King was dead and at once all the dominion and the kingdoms which owned his sway, there fell the shadow of a sorrow vast and profound, the greater because of its terrible suddenness, a grief most remarkable in this that to everyone of his subjects, whether high or low, whether rich or poor, was borne in the sense of a personal bereavement, the feeling of loss not only of a King but of a friend, honoured and beloved, and then far beyond the confines of his Empire. From every part of the globe there came the manifestation of sympathy so deep, so intense, so universal as to be well-nigh overpowering. The whole world seemed girdled with a belt of sorrow. Kings and Governments, rulers and statesmen, every great organ of public opinion, every great newspaper throughout the world, spoke in one voice and one expression of regret, admiration and love for the great King-Emperor who had been so swiftly called away. My young friends, I would ask you to pause for a moment and think what was the spell which our King seemed to throw over all who know him or knew of him, Was it not this? That the King as he was, with all the kingly attributes, he was essentially human, a man among men, possessing a manifest open joy in life, loving joy for himself and seeking to bring joy and happiness into the lives of others, and yet with all his joy in life far above all his pleasures and pursuits and interests he put first and foremost the rendering of service, his duty to his people. My young friends, did you read the story of that last day how unto the last with unflinching courage he said, "I will not give in" even when the rustling of the wings of death's messenger seemed to stir the silence of the darkened room. Still there came the words "I will not give in." What wonderful courage, what rendering of service! May we not learn from him, learn to play the man, learn to go blithely and joyously to our tasks, however disagreeable they may be, learn above all things to render service to those about us and around us and so in the end attain to a goodly measures of happiness and contentment!"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Sergt. Major J. Shaw, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, has been selected for promotion to Quarter-Master in succession to Honorary Major W. A. Webb retiring.

Captain Newcombe, 3rd Gurkhas, has been confirmed as Assistant Commissioner in Burma.

General Dowell, Royal Garrison Artillery, will command the Sirhind Brigade on the departure of Colonel Fendall and until the return of General Pilcher from leave.

Colonel Mainwaring, 89th Punjabis, is appointed General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, in Burma, pending arrival of Colonel G. W. Heath.

The following Royal Field Artillery postings have been ordered and the officers concerned embark for India early this trooping season :—Lieutenant Heelas to 22nd Battery, Second Lieutenants Graham to 18th Battery, Gordon to 2nd Battery, Hartley to 63rd Battery; Temple to 64th Battery, Burkinshaw to 91st Battery and Gardner Waterman to 13th Battery.

THE following officers are confirmed as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers :—Majors N. Kirby, F. A. Wilson, C. H. Haycock and F. F. Weedon.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE CORPORATION AND OFFICIAL REPORTING.

Mr. Joseph Baptista has given notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to report whether the debates of the meetings of the Corporation should be officially published in a Journal. Mr. Baptista is a clever and ingenious man, and I shall be curious to know the reasons he will adduce in support of his proposal. My own unaided intellect can conceive of hardly any to commend it to the Corporation, and I shall not be surprised if they decline to entertain it. I dare say there are members, not a few, who do not like the meagre reports which appear in the daily papers. As the speeches are cut down with ruthless impartiality, the fame of the oratory cannot travel beyond the four walls of the Council Chamber. If a Journal were published by the Corporation, the official stenographer will consider it his duty to give at least a full summary of the deliverances of the City Fathers, and the prospect of their being enshrined by the local Hansard in the volumes of the Journal may induce some members to support the motion. I am not in a position to say, if the world is the poorer for want of such a record, nor is it certain that the Journal will find many readers outside the circle that will be immediately interested in it. The question that concerns the city is not what individual Councillors have to say upon a project, but what the Corporation does in its collective capacity.

A DOUBTFUL BLESSING.

It may be argued, and truly, that the object of the Journal is not to flatter the vanity of individuals by making a display of their feats of rhetoric, but to secure an authoritative record of the proceedings, which will enable the public to have a clear insight into the pros and cons of a question, and the reasons which have weighed with members in arriving at their decision. It may be urged that the record will also have the incidental advantage of enabling a member to gibbet his opponent, should he venture to stray from his principles, as smoodied in the Journal, or express an opinion on a subject at variance with that he had favoured on a previous occasion. The spoken word is volatile, and the man, charged with inconsistency, may easily explain it away in his attempt to prove that he is substantially the same in his opinion. His opponents may take a different view, but in the circumstances, the result cannot be decisive, and it will be a drawn battle, at best. On the other hand, "litera scripta manet;" it leaves no opening to a man to wriggle out of a false position. But the city is not interested in personal dialectics, and in so far as the written word will tend to enliven and prolong personal bouts, the Journal will prove a doubtful blessing.

CUSTOMARY COMPLAINTS.

It is a common ambition of public men to loom large in print. It gratifies their natural desire to live in the public eye, and to let the public know what they say and do. To them the reports of the doings of our local Parliament, pre-eminent in India, must be distasteful as being so bald and bare. It is hard for them to say whether the reports should be more full and ample. Newspapers are guided by the exigencies of space and the requirements of their readers, and no one has a right to quarrel with them. I remember a time when the Corporation reports ran into two and three and even four columns of small type; and being so long, they were, of course, held over for a day. Those were leisurely times, and the delay did not make so much. The meetings of the Corporation were held at much longer intervals, and the discussions often partook of the character of a full dress debate. The world moves much faster than of old, and I am sure the public will never like our newspapers to revert to the former practice, which would now be taken by it as an infliction. I have heard some members complain that the reports, brief as they are, fail to convey a faithful and accurate idea of what they have said. This complaint has been heard ever since reporting came into being. Only the other day, I read in the papers a complaint that even ministers and other leading members of Parliament did not find themselves properly or adequately reported, and it appeared on an examination of the vocal idiosyncrasies of these public men, that the fault lay much more with the speakers than with the reporters. Those Knights of the Pencil are not to be trifled with. Daniel O'Connell once made a vehement attack upon them in Parliament, because he thought he was not properly reported. The reporters banded themselves together and refused to report the debates, with the result that the redoubtable Irishman was compelled to make amends for his rashness. The reporters have another way of revenging themselves on persons who have rendered themselves particularly obnoxious to them. I have noticed one or two instances of our corporators being reported verbatim, all the imperfections of their language and manner being reproduced with merciless fidelity. I wonder how they can do it; but I must say I do not myself admire this form of retaliation. If I were a public man, I should keep well with those reporters!

FIRST PARLIAMENTARY REPORTER.

I do not know if it is generally known that there was a time, not so very far back, when the deliberations of the House of Commons were conducted with closed doors, and it was considered a breach of privilege to report its debates. When Dr. Johnson was asked to report them for the 'Gentleman's Magazine" by its publisher, Cave, he had to resort to a thin disguise, just to save appearances. The reports were supposed to be of the Parliament of Lilliput, and only the initials of the speakers were given. Johnson, I need not say, did not know Shortsand,—is did not exist in his day—nor did he attend the House in his own person. Cave sent his agents to the House to take notes surreptitiously, and from these notes, brief and scrappy as they were, he manufactured speeches distinguished by "the eloquence, the force of argument and the splendour of language," which was all his own. No member of Parliament, not even a Whig, could have objected to such a report, although it was the vaunt of the stout-hearted old Tory that he never let the Whig dogs have the best of the argument.

THE SUBMERGED MILLIONS.

It is much too soon yet to say that the prospect of the depressed classes is fair and bright. But the cloud will be slowly lifting. They are being talked about a great deal and with much sympathy, and the attention of the public and the Government is drawn, now and again, to their heavy wrongs. We have regular missions, consisting of Indian gentlemen, on this side of India, who have been making a strenuous endeavour to promote their well-being. They have been collecting funds, conducting schools and dispensaries, and addressing Government on behalf of their poor clients. The Secretary of the Mission in Thana lately addressed a letter to H. E. the Governor, in which he urged their cause with considerable warmth; and deploring the lack of earnest workers, he observed that "politics is next to godliness in this country." He might have spared himself this little outburst, whether justifiable or not, from prudence. The missioner has to carry the great mass of the people with them, and the cooperation of the enlightened classes can be best secured by persuasion and conciliation. The Secretary of the Thana mission would wish the Government to move faster than the circumstances will permit. But Sir George Clarke, while he is deeply sympathetic, is able to realize the enormous difficulties in the way, with his shrewdness and keen insight. He would much wish that the children of Manars should sit at school by the side of those of the higher castes. But it is impossible to carry it out in practice and it is better, after all, that the poor untouchables should sit apart from the rest and learn a little, than grow up in absolute ignorance. The missions should try and bring home to the people the sense of the cruel injustice of their behaviour towards the outcaste. This is a Herculean task, but it must be boldly faced. The Government have, meanwhile, been doing what they can to help the submerged millions. Special schools have been opened for them where possible and scholarships are awarded to eligible students to qualify as teachers. The Governor advises the patrons of the depressed classes not to confine them to the literary side of education alone. They may be brought up to homely trades and accomplishments.

A few industries are peculiar to them, owing to their very degradation, such as those connected with animal skin and leather, the making of brooms and besoms, and so forth. They are a docile lot, these Mahars, and are found to be alert and intelligent, whenever an opportunity is given to them for the development of their qualities. They are faithful as menials, and inured to toil and hardships, and I have not heard that Christian missionaries have ever regretted the pains they take and the money they spend for their uplifting.

DION.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 7.

The trial commenced at 10-30 a. m. On the Magistrate resuming his seat, witness Hassanally, examined by N. Gupta, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, stated, "One evening I heard some whispering noise and found like the sharpening of a weapon in Pal's garden in Adabari. On seeing me some 14 or 15 men walked away. I recognised Saroda Chukravarty, Ganga Dutt, Dengar alias Rajendra Barui, Tunia alias Birajmohun Ganguly, Langulia alias Abani Ganguly and Satish Mukerjee. Tunia and Saroda had long 'doa' (knife) in their hands. Subsequently Sekander, Lokhai Chowkidar, I and others entered the garden and pointed out the place. We saw there a piece of 'jhams.' Then Mohuraly took us to the place where he saw the accused. There we saw loose earth. Lokhai Chowkidar thrust on the ground with his chowki which produced a metallic sound. Lokhai Chowkidar removed the earth and a big piece of tin came out; then we saw a tin canister and we dug it up. The garden is in possession of Kailash Ganguly. Lokhai Chowkidar put his hand into the jar and brought out a bundle in which there were shots and an iron chisel. Then he brought out another packet in which there were small shot; then he brought out another packet in which were three small packet; then it was settled that Lokhai Chowkidar should carry those things to his "bari" and give information to the Thana. The next morning the Superintendent of Police came with some other police officers. The house of Kailash Ganguly was searched and two 'doas' were found. To the south of the garden an earthen jar (mate) was found buried, but nothing was inside it. A big gunny was also found. I saw Deingar, Pacha, Dhony, Abani Ganguly, Satis, Ganga Dutt occasionally play lathi and football." The witness identifies Abani Ganguly, then identifies the piece of wood (khente), the oil tin canister found in the garden and the 'dao' found in Kailash Ganguly's house and also "koty" and other things found in the garden.

LATER.

Sukkur Mamud on his examination says: "I can identify the articles found in the garden, the khats, the tin canister, the gunny, the shots the cartridges, the bullets and other articles, found in the garden."

Next witness Mikaraly identified the canister, the daos and other articles found in the garden. This witness was examined yesterday.

Anashbandhu Bhattacharya of Darora on his examination says: "I used to work in the jute office before. I knew pleader Babu Lalit Mohun Roy. I saw him first at Darora in 1908. He went there to see the Anushilan Samity. The samity was in in a deserted house of Umacharan Sen. The members of the Samity used to play lathi and dagger. He was there for 5 or 6 hours. Gunabandhu Bhattacharya, my younger brother, was a member of the samity. Aswani Goswami used to teach the boys lathi-play. Aswini Goswami was at Darora when Lalit Babu went there. I saw three revolvers in that samity on one occasion. These three revolvers were with Aswini Goswami who gave them to me. Aswini Goswami told me that those were unlicensed revolvers. I saw the revolvers with Sagar Chakravarty, Bidhubushan Jamini, Jamini Kanta Das. The revolvers were with Aswini Goswami when the samity broke up. I heard they discussed the object of the samity which was to acquire strength with a view to turn out the Government. He identified Babu Lalit Mohan Roy. I saw Lalit Babu on many occasions in Dacca."

Hiralal Dutt was next examined. He says:—"I am a compositor of a press. I know of the Anushilan Samity in Dacca. I was a member of that samity. The samity was at Wari in the house of Saib Nag. 40 or 50 members were in that samity I know only Pulin Babu and none else. I went there in the hope of getting employment. From the morning up till midday sometimes I used to play lathi with some others now and then. After some days I came away. I came with the permission of Pulin Babu as I knew him to be the headman. There during my time I saw only lathi-play in the samity."

Did you depose before Mr. Salkeld, What I said there was through the fear of the police. I signed the deposition, I don't remember whether I was asked to read the kidnapping records, I used to be called every day and taken by the police. I was told by the police that my name would be removed from the class register. I did not depose on solemn affirmation before Mr. Salkeld. He identified Pulin Benari Das.

The Court here rose for lunch.

On the reassembling of the Court at 2-15 the witness Profulla Chandra Gangopadhya, Sub-Inspector of Lauhajung, being examined by Mr. N Gupta stated, "I know the village Maddyapara. I was in Dacca on special duty at the end of 1906 and in the beginning of 1907. I saw the house of Sambhu Nag, 50 Wari. Pulin Das lived there. I saw lathi-play there. Those boys who played lathi there were between 15 to 20 years of age. I saw Pulin, Santipada, Giris Chakravarty's son, Chandra Nath Chakravarty's son, Dinabandhu Doctor's son and Dinanath Mukerji's son and others. I went to Srinagar sometime from 1905 to 1908. While I was at Srinagar I saw lathi-play at Hasara, Uttarpara, Jainsar, Lauhajung, Brahmangao, Senhati, Malkhanagar and Madyapara. I saw Hem Sen son of Gobinda Sen, Charu Chandra Sen and Profulla Chandra Sen, son of Mahendra Chandra Sen, Nripendra Mohan Gupta, son of Bamacharan Gupta, Bhupati Mohan, Sen of Madhyapara, to play lathi. I know Govinda Sen, Sarada Dutta Gupta and Suresh Chandra Sen, son of Ramchandra Sen. On 11 December 1908 I searched the house of Govinda Sen Papers and other things were found in the house I made a list of the articles found. He identified a letter from Chota Dada written from Kartiepur, another letter written by Poresh Chandra Sen, third letter written from Madhyapara addressed to a "My Godlike Teakurpo," an account of Paresh Chandra Sen Gupta in the first two pages of which contains the Adya Pratijna of the Anushilan Samity and other papers and articles found in the search. I recorded the statement of Hemchandra Sen and refreshing his memory from that statement the witness said Charu Sen, Jatindra Sen, Hemchandra Sen Gupta, Sudhansu Sen Gupta, Upendra Chakrabarty, Satishchandra Chakrabarty, Digendra Bhattacharjee, Poresh Sen, Bhupati Sen, Nripendra Gupta, Sarada Datta Gupta, Chintaharan Sen Gupta, Jogesh Mallick, Abani Sen, Dijendra Nath Gupta and others were members of the Jnanbikashini Samity. This was connected with the Dacca Anushilan Samity. I arrested Hemchandra Sen. I had seen Pulin Behari Das at Madhyapara or at Lauhajang, Brahmangaon. I received information that Pulin visited Madhyapalla to Lauhajay Brahlunsyad and Jainshar and submitted reports to my superior. With regard to Rajendrapur train dacoity case I made enquiries of Suresh Chandra Sen, but did not find him at home.

DACCA, SEPT. 7.

We are informed that some of the accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case have so severely assaulted some warder of the Dacca jail that it has become necessary to record the dying declaration of the warder.

The details are not yet forthcoming.

HOWRAH INSURANCE FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

Mr. Justice Harrington delivered the judgment to-day in the sensational case of the Howrah insurance fraud. In this case Panchanon, Haripada and Aswini, fraudently insured the life of one, Upen, for Rs. 500, with the Empire of India Life Insurance Co., and then forged a will purported to be made by Upen in favour of Panchanon and Haripada. The accused then murdered Upen, and by virtue of the forged will attempted to cheat the Insurance Company. Haripada and Panchanon were transported for life for the murder of Upen. Subsequently all the three accused were charged with forgery. His lordship, convicted all three, and sentenced Aswini to 5 years' and the others to 7 years' imprisonment each.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSIS.

Prospects of To-day's Match.

THE following are the teams :—

PRESIDENCY.

1. Mr. F. L. Sprott (Capt.).
2. Mr. E. E. Cortiatie.
3. Lieut. F. R. Brooke.
4. Mr. L. B. Ward.
5. Mr. G. C. Phillipp.
6. Mr. Watts.
7. Mr. F. F. Stileman.
8. Capt. Tillard.
9. Capt. Anstruther.
10. Mr. Simms.
11. Mr. Burnham.

PARSIS.

1. Mr. R. P. Meherhomji (Capt.),
2. Mr. J. S. Warden.
3. Mr. M. B. Vacha.
4. Mr. S. F. Maden.
5. Mr. J. J. Dunsah.
6. Mr. H. F. Mulla.
7. Mr. S. M. Coothia.
8. Mr. D. D. Driver.
9. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
10. Mr. N. M. Dinshaw.
11. Mr. M. Parekh.

The annual struggle between the Presidency and the Parsis commences to-day at Poona, and notwithstanding the fact that a goodly number of prominent players on both sides are absent from this fixture it is being looked forward to with considerable interest by the sporting public of Western India. Looking to the teams as finally selected the chances of the game appear to be evenly balanced.

The Presidency, notwithstanding the absence of Captain Greig, Cuccham and others, is still a superior batting combination to the Parsis. The latter, however, possess greater powers of attack than the Presidency. The chances of the game would seem to almost entirely depend upon the state of the wicket. If it is a dry wicket, the Presidency should win at a canter, looking to their superiority in batting. If on the contrary the wicket is a wet one the Parsis with their greater powers of attack should win by a substantial margin. A wet wicket would suit to a nicety Warden's style of bowling and those who have seen him bowl with deadly effect on such wickets would appreciate the justice of the above remarks.

PAST RESULTS.

So far there have been 34 contests between the Presidency and the Parsis. Out of these, the Presidency have won 12, and the Parsis 14 matches; six have been drawn and two abandoned.

Date and place of match.	1st Inng.	2nd Inng.	Total.	Result
1892, August 27 at Bombay	Presy 104	...	104	For 4 wickets Drawn owing to rain.
	Parsis 51	...	54	
1892, September at Poona	...	...	...	Parsis won by 3 wickets & 1 run.
1893, September 29 at Poona	Presy 94	65	159	For 7 wickets
	Parsis 68	44	112	For 5 wickets. Drawn.
1893, September 20 at Poona	Presy 184	...	184	Presidcy won by an innings & 35 runs.
	Parsis 75	74	149	
1894, August 25 at Bombay	Presy 170	24	194	For 3 wickets
	Parsis 244	73	314	Parsis won by 120 runs.
1894, September at Poona	...	...	...	Presidency won by 87 runs.
1895, August 26 at Bombay	Presy 264	5	...	For 1 wicket
	Parsis 132	135	...	Presy won by 5 wickets
1895, September 27 at Poona	Presy 39	72	111	Parsis won by an innings & 10 runs.
	Parsis 112	...	112	
1896, August 24 at Bombay	Presy 173	11	184	For nil.
	Parsis 62	121	183	Presy won by 10 wickets.
1896, Sept. 18 at Poona	Presy 174	180	354	Presy won by
	Parsis 141	212	53	2 wickets.
1897, August 23 at Bombay	Presy 42	76	118	For 7 wickets
	Parsis 81	86	167	Drawn.
1897, September 20 at Poona	Presy 91	105	196	Parsis won by
	Parsis 165	343	508	338 runs.
1898, August 19 at Bombay	Presy 230	...	230	Presy won by an innings & 16 runs.
	Parsis 120	94	214	
1898, September at Poona	Presy 165	...	165	Presy won by an innings & 32 runs.
	Parsis 37	96	133	
1899, August 14 at Bombay	Presy 364	...	364	For 8 wickets Drawn.
	Parsis 174	94	268	
1899, at Poona	... was not played.			
1900, August, at Bombay	Presy 51	82	133	Parsis won by 135 runs.
	Parsis 147	121	268	
1900, September at Poona	Presy 119	398	517	For 5 wickets Drawn.
	Parsis 336	108	443	
1901, Aug 30, at Bombay	Presy 84	123	207	For 2 wickets. Parsis won by 8 wickets.
	Parsis 176	36	212	
1901, September 14, at Poona	Presy 220	308	528	Presy won by 189 runs.
	Parsis 283	156	339	
1902, Augus. 28 at Bombay	Presy 112	98	210	Parsis won by 44 runs.
	Parsis 141	123	254	
1902, Septemb 12, at Poona	Presy 220	17	237	For 2 wickets. Presy won by 3 wickets.
	Parsis 148	175	323	
1903, August 15 at Bombay	Presy 60	...	60	Parsis won by 149 runs.
	Parsis 170	...	170	
1903, September at Poona	Presy 97	122	219	Parsis won by an innings and 6 runs.
	Parsis 325	...	325	
1904, August 15 at Bombay	Presy 48	49	97	Parsis won by 171 runs.
	Parsis 194	74	268	
1904 September 14, at Poona	Presy ...	...	...	Abandoned rain.
	Parsis ...	...	...	
1905, August. at Poona	Presy 137	140	277	Pars

Parsi total, looking to the fine form he has been showing this season. Is the best country field among the Parsis.

J. S. Warden.—Will lead the Parsi attack. Is sure to come off if the wicket is in a wet condition. Is, perhaps, the finest bowler among the Parsis, but soon tires out.

M. Vatcha.—A fairly good bowler possessing a slight break. Will probably lead the Parsi attack with Warden.

J. Dubash.—A medium paced fair bowler and a fine bat.

D. D. Driver.—The young Xavierite is a fine bat. Closely watches every ball. A fairly good field.

H. Mulla.—Will keep the wickets for the Parsis. Is a dangerous bat if once gets going, which he proved some four or five years ago at Poona, when he hit the Presidency bowlers to the tune of a 150.

N. M. Dinshaw.—Who hails from Karachi has long been expected by the Parsis to come off, but has not yet done so. Plays a cramped and ultra-cautious game. A fairly good change bowler.

M. Parekh.—Plays a free game. Is a fairly good fast bowler.

S. F. Madon.—Is a good medium paced bowler with an effective break. Will probably lead the Parsi attack with Warden.

TODA MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, SEPT. 7.

In the Toda murder case in which four Todas were charged with murdering a Rowther merchant and his cook, Mr. Cotton, Additional Sessions Judge at Coimbatore, after a very patient hearing, has acquitted Pulkod, the third accused, and discharged Sell, the approver. The other three accused he convicted under Section 304, in regard to the offence against the Rowther merchant, and sentenced the first two accused to three years' each and the last accused to 18 months'. In the case of the cook's murder, all the accused are sentenced to suffer life transportation. The Judge submits the case to the High Court with a recommendation that their Lordships will kindly move Government for the mercy prerogative, and reduce the life sentences under the special circumstances set out in the judgment, and recommend five years' for the two accused, and two years' for the elderly and particularly sensitive accused, Poppinair, who only took a minor part in the affair.

NEW EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

In connection with the organisation of the new Education Department, the "Pioneer" says:—"It is not impossible that some curtailment of the staff in the Home Department may be suggested, though the policy of too great an economy in this direction would hardly, perhaps, afford that relief, which the new portfolio is intended to give to the present Home Department. Taking all things into consideration, we may conclude that the period of another two months' would not be too long an interval to allow for the necessary communications to pass between Simla and London, and for a definite decision to be arrived at on the references made. It will then remain to make various appointments. Meanwhile, on Mr. Butler will fall the onus of organising the Department which he is to control and on carrying on the duties of Foreign Secretary at a time too, when the Foreign Department's attention seems likely to be much engaged with affairs on the North Western Frontier.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Estimates have been sanctioned for providing a temporary station at Allahabad Fort, and for certain additions and alterations at the present Fort station, including certain siding accommodation required for dealing with the traffic to the Exhibition to be held at Allahabad in the coming cold season.

An estimate has also been sanctioned for improving the pumping arrangements near the Jumna Bridge, in connection with the supply of water to Allahabad.

Mr. Stapleton, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the N.-W. Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate of the cost of construction of fifty additional iron bogie waggons for the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

The heavy rain of the past three days has again breached the Kalka Simla Railway near Dharampur at mile 19, and trains to-day, and perhaps to-morrow also, will have to tranship.

UNITED PROVINCES CRIMINAL STATEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 7.

The criminal statements of the United Provinces last published, show that the general figures as to punishments are wholly satisfactory, reflecting as clearly as to the figures of commitment, as a great reduction in crime for the graver kind during 1909. The number of death sentences fell only from 91 to 82, but transportation sentences decreased from 326 to 211. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment decreased from 19,941 to 16,677, and whipping sentences from 4,051 to 2,702, while the amount imposed in fines rose from Rs. 2,82,831 to Rs. 325,488.

HOWRAH POLITICAL GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

On application of the Crown to-day Mr. Justice Harrington provisionally fixed the 29th November for the hearing of the Howrah political gang case by Special Tribunal. In this case there are 45 accused and 438 witnesses. The case is likely to last 3 months.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT MEERUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 7.

A horrible tragedy took place at Meerut in the early morning of the 3rd instant. Two brothers, of the name of Dudman, are said to have been indulging in a spree, and to have quarrelled overnight. It is alleged that the elder brother, about one or two a. m., drew a sword and cut his brother, inflicting several wounds, of which the victim died almost immediately. The accused has been arrested and is in the lock-up, and will be brought before the Magistrate. Young Dudman, the victim, in this tragic affair was buried on 4th instant. The unfortunate mother of these young men who were 30 and 35 years of age is prostrated by the shock, and is in a very critical condition. The Civil Surgeon is treating her.

SIR Louis Dane leaves Simla on the 20th proximo on tour, visiting Nahan and the head works of Jhelum Canal and arrives at Lahore early in November.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

First Meeting—Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

A large holiday crowd came up from Bombay to swell the good attendance of local sporting element, and the betting ring and totalizators were seized with a busy throng of backers. The latter appeared to be gaining in popularity as when nothing can be said about a favourite or favourites with books there always is the totalizator to fall back on. The weather was threatening throughout the afternoon with occasional showers and burst of sunshine, but rain was not sufficiently heavy to spoil sport. Exchanges between books and the public went if anything in favour of the former. Details :—

THE ARAB PONY DERBY—6 furlongs.

Mr Heath's Minerva, 9-2l.....J Taylor 1
Mr R R S's Majesty, 8-13.....Brown 2
Mr Kadanto bin Saleh's Hishan, 8-3.....Hall 3

ALSO RAN :—Little Sanaya 8-12, Cheenan 8-12, Arnica 8-8, Director 8-6, Sharar 8-6, Occident 8-6, Abdul Malik 8, Mezahim 7-13 and Ameen 7-13.

BETTING:—Evens Majesty; 5 to 1 against Minerva, 6 to 1 Director; 8 to 1 Hishan.

Within the distance Minerva got up to Majesty, bore him down and won by half a length; 2 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1min 24 2-5 secs.

THE CRITERION—7 furlongs.

Mr G K's Coat of Arms, 8-7.....Hill 1
H H theKour Saheb of Patiala's Longchamp, 8-12 .....Firth 2
Mr Avasia's Galileo, 8-12.....Robinson 3

ALSO RAN :—Sue 8-12, The Cockaroo 8-12, Lady Teazle 8-12, Vigorous 8-12, Young Melton 8-1, Miracle 8-7.

Longchamp looked to be winning when Coat of Arms caught him near the first stand and beat him by a head; three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 31 3-5 secs.

THE DEALERS PLATE—1 mile.

Mr R R S's Tachreet 8-13.....Brown 1
Mr Raja's Guinea Mohur 8-7.....Robinson 2
Mr Dara Gowasjee's Gafal 7-13.....Furgusan 3

ALSO RAN—Lookman 9-5, Company 8-12, Hargon 8-6 and Darby 7-7.

BETTING :—5 to 4 on Tachreet; 2 to 1 against Gafal; 6 to 1 Guinea Mohur.

Guinea Mohur displaced Hurgon at the distance but could not head the favourite who won by 1 1-2 lengths; four lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 mins. 56 1-5secs.

H H 1st AGA KHAN COMMEMORATION PLATE—1 1-4 miles.

Mr A S Oomer's 8-0.....Lapwing 1
Mr R R S's Precious 9-12.....Brown 2
Mr G Ks' Peculiar 8-11.....Drew 3

ALSO RAN.—Balmoral 9-1, Famous 9-1, Parliament 8-11, Hadee 8-11, Alma 8-7, Esd 8-3, and Guinea Gold 7-6.

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Precious, 5 to 2 Parliament, 4 to 1 Lapwing, 10 to 1 Peculiar, and longer odds the rest.

Peculiar led to the mile where his stable companion, Parliament, took up the running with Hadee next. This order was maintained to the bend where Precious and Lapwing got up and passed the leader; within the distance Precious made his effort, but could not catch Lapwing who won by three lengths; one and a half lengths between second and third. Time—2 min 25 and 2-5 secs.

THE POONA PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Paul Pry 7-13.....Brown 1
Mr F M Garda's Lumination 9-3.....A Ferguson 2
Mr M Goculdas' Soulthne 9-10.....A Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Anamulloch 8-5, Lord Merv 8-3, Killus 8-3, Barrett, Eustace 8-4, Kismet 7-8 and Sequent 8-7.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Lumination, 2 to 1 against Paul Pry, 3 to 1 Lord Merv, 4 to 1 Soulthne, and longer odds the rest.

Sequent and Lumination cut out work for the greater part of the distance, but the former gave place to Killus rounding the turn where Paul Pry came through and tackled Lumination winning a good race by half a length; 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 2 2-5 secs.

THE NEW PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr Goculdas' Refresher 9-12.....A Hoyt 1
Mr G K's Miss Clare 7-12.....Drew 2
Chief or Manavardas' Go Lightly 7-12.....Barrett 2

ALSO RAN.—Elser 10-4, Pantry Girl 8-12, Lady Nannie 8-10, The Mieus 8-8, Ngakpa 7-13, Come Back 7-12, Wild Boy 7-11, Not So Dusty 7-10, Koko 7-6, Evening Herald 7-8, Hadya 7-5, and Encourage 7-4.

BETTING :—2 to 1 Refresher; 6 to 1 Miss Clare; 10 to 1 Go Lightly.

Go Lightly led well into the straight where Refresher came out and soon had his field settled. Won by two lengths; three lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 4 2-5.ecs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

The following are the entries for some of the chief events of the Poona races, second meeting.

FIRST DAY, 24TH SEPT.

The Governor's Cup, R. C. and distance :—Ecd, Company, Antica and Racer.

The Western India Stakes 1 1-4 miles :—Malmsey and Oakton.

SECOND DAY, 28TH SEPT.

Bedouin Plate, 1 1-4 miles :—Antica and Balmoral.

THIRD DAY, 1ST OCT.

Turf Club Cup, 1 1-4 miles :—Ecd and Company.

Khandala Plate, 1 1-4 miles :—Antica.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

Y. M. C. A. vs. ROVERS.

THE above teams should have met on the Cooperage last evening, but owing to the Y. M. C. A. being under the impression that the match had been scratched, their eleven did not turn up, and consequently there was no League game. However, several of the Y. M. C. A. players who had just finished playing a cricket match came across, and were good enough to participate in a friendly game, one portion of which, during which period the players were debarred from running, caused great amusement among the spectators.

Bombay F. C.

GLOSTERS vs. R. G. A. (COMBINED.)

The above teams which meet this evening in aid of such a deserving charity as the "Soldiers' Home," Colaba, should prove of great interest to lovers of football in Bombay, and it is hoped they will turn up in large numbers at the Coopersge. It will serve to give one an idea of the prospects the Bombay F. C. have in the Rovers' Tournament. It may be mentioned, as will be seen from the names given below, that this team is mainly composed of the pick of the players, from eleven in the Harwood League, who have not entered for the Tournament. They will, however, have all their work cut out to beat their opponents, as it is only once in a way that one has the chance in Bombay of seeing such a smart set of players in the field as the combined Military eleven, and a grand game is anticipated.

The following are the teams :—

Glosters' and R. G. A. (Combined).—Goal Gair, (R.G.A.); backs : Ruck and Scaife (Glosters'); half-backs : Wiggett (R. G. A.), Watts (R. G. A.) and Sherwood (Glosters'); forwards : Harris (Glosters'), Holme (Glosters'), Hill (Glester's), Fleming (R.G.A.) and Hewes (R.G.A.).

Bombay F. C.—Goal : Piper (unattached); backs: C Templeton (Y M C A) and C W Chapman, (Commercial Gymkhana); half-backs : G Booker (Y M C A), J A say (unattached), and H Templeton (Y M C A); forwards : E Harwood (Commercial Gymkhana), Woolley (B V A), Osborne (Y M C A), Pack (Y M C A) and Maurice (Y M C A).

The Lieut Governor of Burma has sanctioned the payment during year 1910-11 by the Port Commissioners, Rangoon, of the sum of five thousand rupees towards the Victorial Memorial Park Fund.

WITH the approval of Government the Rangoon Port Commissioners sanctioned the sum of Rs. 1,000 as a contribution to the King Edward Memorial in Rangoon.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.

THIS is one of the most interesting fixtures of the season and most members being common to the two institutions a sharing of four was made, and though it was contemplated to play 12 a side, only eleven played for the Gymkhana. The game, which was more a holiday function than a contest was on the Gymkhana ground, commenced at noon yesterday and resulted in favour of the Home Team by ten runs.

The Gymkhana won the toss, but considering the state of the ground they put the visitors on the defensive. Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Purcell opened the attack and the Club sent out Mr. Burns and Mr. Burney to defend the wickets. The visitors managed to remain at the wickets for an hour and a half and put up a total of 98, out of which eight were extras, Mr. Cadell, Mr. Hogg and Mr. Burns putting up 19, 13 and 15 respectively.

The Bombay Gymkhana had their turn at the wicket after lunch at 3 o'clock and their total was 108, five out of it being extras, but the most substantial and material contribution was Mr. Powell's who scored 43 off his bat. Until 4 o'clock things looked dismal and a win for the visitors was not an unexpected event, but the long stand and rapid scoring of Mr. Powell turned the tables. The Home team succeeded in ending the game in their favour by 10 runs. The scores are :—

BYCULLA CLUB.

1st Innings.

C L Burns, run out, b Nicholson	15
A R Burney, b Nicholson	16
O E Durnford, c Candy, b Purcell	4
R E A Elliot, c Purcell, b Nicholson	0
O C B Wimbush, c Richardson, b Purcell	7
P R Cadell, Illingworth, b Nicholson	19
W P Peschey, b Purcell	1
A L Davis, c Illingworth, b Nicholson	0
M N Hogg, c Purcell, b Nicholson	13
G W Hatch, not out	8
H L Richardson, c Hearson, b Nicholson	7
K W Colville, c Hearson, b Beadel	0
Extras	8
Total	98

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Kennedy, c and b Elliott	0
Beadel, b Hog	4
Purcell, c Elliott, b Hogg	13
Nicholson, c Durnford, b Hogg	13
Standale, c Cadell, b Elliott	6
Powell, c Elliott, b Richardson	43
Hearson, b Hogg	14
Capt. Scaife, c Burney, b Elliott	4
Capt. Richmond, c Burney, b Elliott	2
Nudby, b Hogg	2
Illingworth, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Nicholson	16	42	4	6
Purcell	13	40	4	3
Beadel	25	8	0	1

BYCULLA CLUB.

	O	R	M	W
Hogg	16	51	2	5
Elliott	15	51	3	4
Richardson	5	1	0	1

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana's Mounted sports, after a fortnight's interval, were continued yesterday before a large crowd. There were good entries, especially in the blindfold event, in which ladies had to drive blindfolded men by ribbons tied to their arms over a fixed course. There were also eight competitors in the athletic stakes in which each man had to run and walk prescribed distances. Results :—

Jumping :—G. W. Meikle, 1; O. N. Moberley, 2.

Mixed Lloyd Lindsay :—Mrs. Hatch and Capt. Haymes, 1.

Athletic stakes :—Captain Haymes, 1; E. Keith-Roche, 2.

Relay Race :—Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. McCausland, H. Ash and G. W. Meikle, 1.

Blindfold Event :—Mrs. Sewell and E. Keith-Roche, 1; Miss Kirby and Major Kilkelly, 2; Mrs. Richmond and E. Scott-Tucker, 3.

Scurry (Handicap) :—Mr. Pearson's Buckaneer, Owner, 1; Mrs. Capper's Adelaide, Brownell, 2.

THE new Hansa Line "Blikenfelds" which arrived in Madras on Tuesday has the distinction of being the first cargo steamer fitted with the Marconi wireless telegraphy to enter the harbour. She is on her maiden voyage leaves to-day for Calcutta. All the Hansa and Line steamers, it may be mentioned, are now fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

KRUPP'S.

Facts About a Wonderful Organisation.

A correspondent writes in "The Standard": Every one has heard of Krupp's; but how few there are who realize what that great name signifies—business firm, Government institution, arsenal, shipbuilding works, industrial corporation: all on the completest scale that the world has ever seen.

Perhaps, indeed, this completeness is the most remarkable feature of Krupp's. If you could take the works, with all their dependencies, and transport them to a desert island they could still continue 60 per cent. of their output as if nothing had happened. It is this completeness of organisation, this system of putting the whole concern on an absolutely self-supporting basis and making it independent of outside industries, that has made Krupp's what they are. They sweep the world for new ideas and inventions, buy them regardless of expense, and, well aware that there is no firm in the world that can show such a financial and political backing, they make their customers—the nations of the world—pay the cost.

As the result of a consistent policy, Krupp's were ten years ago, as they are still, with the exception of the Dusseldorf firm, without a competitor in Germany. They are the firm on which the nation relies for its armament with Germany they stand or fall. They are a national institutions. When a man says "My son is at Krupp's" he means 'My son is provided for life." The employees at Essen might almost be described as of a special breed. They are moderately well paid, and are supported right and left by the so-called "wohlfahrts unrichtungen," or aids to welfare. From the day when the young engineer apprentice joins the army and is supported by Krupp's during his service to the time of his death in one of the retired workmen's colonies (Altenhof), which are peopled by pensioners of the firm, Krupp's play a continuous role in his life. They supply all his household needs in co-operative stores, the profits of which are shared out every Christmas. They rent him his house or lend him the money to build a new one. They band his savings up to £5000 at 5 per cent. interest. They supply his doctor his hospital, his medicine they give him a club a fencing-master, a rowing trainer, a cycle track, a free library, concerts, schools—in fact, everything he can require. And in his breathless gratitude to this pseudo-Providence, the employee usually does not notice that his salary is of no high order that he is tyrannised over by his superiors in the office and in the shops, and that the general tone of existence under the firm savours more of the barrack yard than of the industrial concern.

ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

One of the first steps that a new employee has to take is to bind himself to absolute secrecy as to what he sees or hears in the firm. But this oath notwithstanding, nothing is left to chance. Every precaution is taken to prevent the employee from knowing anything more than is required for his own immediate work. In the offices all correspondence passes in locked cases. One official forwarding such a case to another writes the name of the addressee on a slip of paper which is inserted under a glass frame ingeniously mounted in the case. Only on opening the case with its special key can the address be removed, and it is therefore impossible for papers of importance to fall into wrong hands. In the drawing offices every scrap of paper is locked at night into fireproofs and burglarproof safes, fitted with time locks. The employers have to change their clothes before entering and after leaving the office, and they take their meals in the works in the dining-hall.

THOROUGHNESS.

So much for the relations between the firm and its workers. When the work done is considered, a tribute of admiration must be paid to the fact that the same spirit of thoughtfulness is equally present there. Take, for instance, the making of guns. Krupp's ideas on the subject are fundamentally different from those of most gun makers. They do not make a weapon that will merely stand ordinary service wear; they make an arm that will, even after an accident, continue to do its duty. All their guns are guaranteed to be able to continue firing after a high explosive shell has been exploded in their barrel. The present writer has seen several of these guns after they had been thus tried, and a slight deformation of the interior, which would only allow the smallest quantity of gas to escape, was all that could be seen, while subsequent tests with the guns at Meppen proved that their accuracy was hardly affected. The rifling of the German guns is another point in which they are far superior to ours, and one does not hear in the case of the Krupp weapons of complaints of the corrosive action of the powder used. (Has it never occurred to our authorities that it is the sharp edges of the rifling, and not the corrosive action of the powder, which may be to blame?)

This thoroughness of Krupp's in ensuring the life of the gun has actually proved to some extent a business drawback with them—that is, of course, for the time being. Thus, we have all heard of the German 11-in. gun which is "just as good" as our 12-in. one. The real reason of this inferiority in calibre was that Krupp's so far were unable to produce a 12-in. gun which would stand their own tests. They have now, however, surmounted this difficulty and the 50 and even 60 calibre 12-in. Krupp (C 1909) gun exists. Moreover, it has even been surpassed by the new (C 1910) 14 in. 45 calibre gun, a weapon firing a 2,000lb. shell with a muzzle velocity of 2,600ft. The mounting of the new gun is entirely worked by electricity. The gun is loaded in three separate charges, two of which represent the gunpowder charge and one the shell. The sighting apparatus, as in most modern guns, is separated from the gun mounting. The gunner keeps his sight on the target whilst the gun is going into the horizontal loading position and being loaded. As soon as the chain rammer has retired from the chamber after ramming home the second powder charge, the breech closes automatically and the gun returns to its firing position. Immediately on reaching the position corresponding to the gunner's sighting line, an electric contact is produced and the gun is fired. The gun crew stand by and watch the proceedings, ready to work the mounting by hand in case of accident to the electric gear.

DOUBLING THE OUTPUT.

In spite of the denials given by the firm, there is no doubt that they have enlarged their gunmounting department so as to be able to produce almost double their former output. If hard pressed, the firm would probably furnish the excuse that they have had to supply the heavy mountings for Austrian Dreadnoughts; but that hardly seems a sufficient reason for the size of the extensions. All the shops are equipped with electric motors, which can be driven in variation—a fact which enables them to be laid partly idle without great loss, although there is certainly no likelihood of their being so laid by in the near future.

Other activities of the firm are worth considering its iron ore is obtained from Spain. It is carried on Krupp's own steamers to Rotterdam, transformed into pig-iron at Rheinnausen, and then forwarded to Essen. Its coal the firm obtains from its own Westphalian coalfields.

Moreover, Krupp's secure in the knowledge that no competitor has the means of buying the elementary material as cheaply as they can, have entered the world's market as a shipbuilding concern. The Germaniawerft in Kiel has never taken the trouble to enter the list among the builders of merchantmen. A few racing yachts to suit the Kaiser's whim and a pleasure steamer for Mr. Krupp are all that have ever been produced in the "peaceful line" since Krupp's bought the yard. But man of war after man of war has been turned out until there are few nations that cannot show the three interlaced rings—the "Krupp hall-mark."—on one at least of their vessels.

Some years ago a fire burnt down the yard to the ground. Most of the valuable drawings were destroyed. Krupp's immediately set to rebuild the yard on a more magnificent scale than before. Where once old steam cranes had rattled along, new electric ones took their place. New and longer slips were constructed, and other improvements made, so that to-day the yard has a capacity for double the output that it had previously. Naturally, it is not to the firm's interest to have this enormous investment laying idle, so not only are their own agents, but even Germany's Ambassadors, continually busy in whipping up business for "Meine liebe Bertha," as the Emperor called the present owner of the firm at her wedding. No intrigue, no means are spared to keep Krupp's going, and it is noteworthy that all these foreign orders can, and will—in case of war breaking out during construction—legally become Germany's property and be used against its enemies, even should such include the customer himself.

THE NEW GERMAN TORPEDO.

A new torpedo station has been added lately to the firm's works, and in this the new German torpedo is being manufactured and tested. The shops adjoin the slips of the submarines. Here again at the Germaniawerft all drawings are secured nightly in fire-proof and burglarproof steel towers. Here again the workman or employee is the "enfant choye" in Krupp's free clubs, colonies, and hospitals being all the time under the supervision of the firms spies. This system of watching goes so far, that I was seriously informed by an employee that the glasses of beer he was consuming at the club were counted and reported on, a reckless expenditure in the nation's liquor being considered a proof that the man must be drawing an income from other sources—a highly suspicious circumstance.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

Keen Discussion at Home.

A MANIFESTO has been issued by certain Scottish Liberal members of Parliament (twenty-two out of sixty-two) demanding Home Rule for Scotland, and the demand has aroused a discussion on Home Rule all Round—or Devolution for the several countries which make up the more or less United Kingdom. The manifesto says that "The Committee to promote national self-government for Scotland has been formed at the instance of Scottish Liberal members having long experience of the Parliamentary and Departmental conditions governing Scottish affairs. It appeals for support to all those interested in Scottish legislation and administration.

"The settlement of the Constitutional question will offer an opportunity for reorganising Parliamentary business on a basis of devolution. Ireland's claim to self-government is not likely to be overlooked; that of Scotland is, in its own way, no less urgent.

"A policy of devolution for Scottish affairs involves a break with the antiquated procedure of two centuries. This procedure was imposed upon us at the Union, when Scotland was practically delivered into the hands of bureaucracy. The creation in our own time of the Scottish Office aroused hopes of securing for Scottish representatives a greater measure of control. That has not been the result.

"From its formation in 1885 the Scottish Office, centered in London, has been the clo-est of bureaucracies, and at present no machinery is available, and time and occasion are lacking, to enable Scottish members to have a real control over their affairs.

"The Scottish Education Department is as firmly rooted in London—practically out of reach of local Education Authorities—whilst the other Boards in Edinburgh, being detached from the Scottish Office and without Advisory Councils, are equally out of touch with the representative system. Scotland is frequently legislated for as an afterthought."

So runs the Manifesto.

BUREAUCRACY RIDDEN.

The "Times" declares that "There is nothing in the Scottish complaints that cannot be more than paralleled from the experience of England. If they cannot be redressed without devolution, they will not be redressed with it. They spring from causes that devolution does not touch. Yet in this manifesto they are made the ground for an inconsequent and far-reaching demand that in some ill-defined way the whole structure of the United Kingdom shall be taken to pieces.

"Because we are bureaucrat-ridden, and because the bureaucrats are getting more power every day from a Government kept in office by Scottish and Irish and Welsh votes, we are asked for nothing less than to 'provide for the representation of the nationalities of the United Kingdom upon a proper basis through devolution.' While other countries are struggling with the difficulties of dealing with sectional Governments already in existence, we are asked to plunge wantonly into the same difficulties merely because we suffer other inconveniences which human infirmities provide under all forms of government without exception."

"If Irish, Scottish, and Welsh choose to take a pride in their nationality—i.e., in the history tradition and sentiment which they have each in common—why," the "Westminster Gazette" asks, "should we grudge it them or commit the folly of perpetually suggesting that it is incompatible with good citizenship of the United Kingdom or the Empire! The Englishman's passion for flat-ironing everything out to his own pattern is the main source of friction between Celt and Saxon, and is in no respect more irritating than in this unmeaning pretence that the words Welsh, Scotch and Irish have merely an antiquarian significance.

A LESSON FROM GERMANY.

"No one can travel through Germany at the present time without feeling that one of the main sources of its strength is the variety of its types of culture and civilisation. There is no one vast city which sucks the blood out of the country and imposes its standard of manners and thought upon the whole population. You pass from one capital city to another, each with its own eminent citizens faithful to it, each with a complete society and a culture of its own.

"No one wants the Bavarian to call himself a Prussian, or grudges the Hamburger the privilege of calling himself the citizen of a free Republic, if it gives him pleasure, provided also that he acknowledges his loyalty to the German Empire. Everyone realises that, if German unity could be threatened, it would be by an attempt to ride roughshod over the historical divisions and separate traditions of the German States.

"And yet, if a Scotsman or an Irishman puts in a plea for his nationality, he is heavily rebuked as the dupe of a phrase or roundly rated for a rebel and a separatist.

"We can imagine," concludes the "Westminster," "a dozen schemes of Devolution which would be entirely compatible with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and a great aid to the business-like conduct of affairs growing every year more complicated. We believe the solution of this problem to be one of the main questions of the future, and a more imminent question than some people realise at this moment."

THE "SCOTSMAN'S" VIEW.

It is interesting to read what the Scottish papers say about this Manifesto. Here is what the Scotsman says in a very scornful article :—"It is not by these crazy dreams that Scotland can be benefited. The grievance is solid—Unionists readily admit that. It is personified in Lord Pentland—that is to say, in chronic inefficiency. It is aggravated by the vagaries of a Lord Advocate with a bee in his bonnet. It is swollen to an insufferable extent by the narrow partisanship of the Radical members. The remedy is not verbosity, but action."

The "Spectator" declares that "the real and ultimate cause of these suggestions of Constitutional revolution involving 'Home Rule all round,' and some premature and dangerous attempt to snatch the fruit of Imperial unity before it is ripe, is the desire of certain politicians to get rid of what is in reality merely an inconvenience—the worry of Irish disaffection. But Irish disaffection is not to be eradicated in that way." It quotes as a propos these words of Oliver Cromwell: "And if so, what do you think the consequences of that would be? Would it not be confusion? Would it not be utter confusion? Would it not make England like Switzerland, on county against another as one canton of the Swiss is against another? And if so what would that produce but an absolute desolation—an absolute desolation to the nation!"

MAULED BY A CHEETAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 7.

Mr. Bernard, Assistant of the Town Lands reclamation works, was severely mauled this morning in the face at 5-30 by a cheetah in the Taunglobyn quarter of Rangoon, which also caused slight injuries to three other Burmans, a Burmese child and an unknown native of India. Nasse, of the same department, came on the scene with a gun and shot the animal dead. All the four have been removed to hospital.

ENTERIC IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT 7.

Several cases of enteric have developed during the last few weeks at Simla but none of them appear to be at all of a violent type.

PROGRESS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Remarkable Developments.

One of the most notable features in the present-day development of nations is the progress of South America,—to which business men especially are turning with eager eyes. An indication of the new state of things is the monthly South American Supplement of the "Times," the first of which has just been issued. To read that Supplement is to feel that old things are passing away, and that a new day is dawning for that rich land, and that in the days to come there will be a continent of people there who will have a wide influence in world politics, in literature, and in the art of living.

THE START OF SOUTH AMERICA.

The "Times," in discussing "The Starting-point of South America," says that "We not only cannot judge the independent States of South America fairly, but we cannot even understand their history, until we have first realised what was the condition from which they started. There are various differences among them, but one dominates all others. The Portuguese Republic of Brazil stands, and has stood, in sharp contrast to the Spanish communities lying to the north, the west, and the south of its borders. Diverse causes can be quoted for the distinction between them. National character accounts for a good deal. "The Portuguese has always been less subject than his Spanish kinsman to "arranques," which being interpreted mean flights of passion, or ecstasies of self-glorification, or rodomontades in word and act. Then it was the great good fortune of Brazil that it began with an hereditary monarchy, and so escaped for two generations armed conflicts between competitors for the right to sit in the Presidential chair. But the main reason why Brazil has had on the whole a more peaceful life than the Spanish American States lies in the fact that it was far more a colony in our sense of the world."

BRAZIL.

"The progress of Brazil," says the London edition of the "Journal do Brazil" is evident in the consolidation of the finances and the re-establishment of the national credit abroad; in the application to the populous towns of a carefully-thought-out scheme of hygiene, accompanied by great and expensive urban reforms which have embellished and made healthy the principal centres; in the development by means of new railway lines of the communications between the extensive regions which constitute the vast Brazilian territory, thereby bridging into connection the productive districts with the numerous ports on the long coast line, and in the construction of the principal ports in order to assist navigation as also in the acquisition of a powerful and modern navy for the protection and security of the industries of the country."

CHILE.

"O Chile it is said that its "mineral wealth may once again astonish the world as it did in the past. Agriculture, conducted under new and more scientific conditions, is yielding excellent results. In addition to wheat, maize, and the ordinary cereals, alfalfa flourishes to a quite exceptional degree, while the success that has attended viticulture has been such that the wines of Chile have now become justly famous in districts far beyond her own boundaries. But Chile has recently changed its geographical position by the making of the Transandine Railway, so that communication with the now isolated Republic has now been established throughout the year, and that goods and cattle, as well as passengers, may now pass from east to west and back again in a speedy and certain fashion that has never been possible before. That other routes, following the example of the first will cross the Andes both to the south and north of the pioneer line is now certain. The development is one that cannot fail to be of benefit to the entire continent, since, with its remoter countries more completely linked, the fulfilment will draw near of that great and now seriously considered scheme of the Pan South African Railway system."

PARAGUAY.

Parsguay, in common with so many other South American countries, we are told, stands at the threshold of an age of newer and greater things. Within a few months from the present time the Paraguayan and the Argentine North-Eastern Railways will have extended their respective lines until final communication is effected by means of train ferry-boats over the frontier river Parana. That once effected, direct railway communication between Asuncion and Buenos Aires becomes, of course, an established fact.

PERU.

Peru, with its natural wealth in nitrates and guano, has hitherto been furnished with more than ample resources to enable it to meet its fiscal needs. "The country," says Marcial Helguero, of El Comercio of Lima, "is among the richest in the world, and is one on which it has pleased Providence to pour out all its gifts with a lavish hand. The gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and tin mines are inexhaustible. The forests enclose an infinite variety of valuable products, and the cultivable region are blessed with marvellous fertility. Peru yields, in fact, every product of the temperate zones of Europe and of the United States, as well as those peculiar to the tropics."

BOLIVIA.

"About half a century ago," so the story has it, "an indignant reigning monarch drew a blue pencil through Bolivia on the map and remarked that she no longer existed," says Major J. H. Fawcett, R. A. "Half a century hence, possibly less, the whole civilised world will be coveting are products. For you here been in South America, shut off from the coast, buried in the fastnesses of the Andes and in the heart of the great continent, a rapidly developing country embracing probably the richest mineral region in the world. In common with the rest of Spanish South America, the Eldorado of the Conquest, after centuries of constant revolution and wretched administration, relapsed into insignificance. The great wealth of the country lies in its unrivalled possibilities as a mineral country; gold, silver, tin, bismuth, iron, tale, lead, antimony, borax, coal, oil, emeralds, and probably much more."

ARGENTINA.

Argentina has an area which is more than ten times that of Great Britain, with a population a little short of six millions, so that considering its vast natural resources it is a magnificent field for emigration. In 1908 the total of imports was dols. (gold) 272,972,736 and of exports dols. (gold) 366,008,341. Great Britain absorbed a percentage per mile of 342, Germany having only 139 per mile and the United States 130 per mile of the imports.

COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA.

The mining wealth of Colombia, not only in gold and silver, but also in iron and coal, is known to be comparable to that of the most favoured regions of the world; it is worked at present on a very limited scale, owing to the lack of railroads, which prevents the transportation of modern heavy machinery. It has deposits of petroleum, and its untold quantities of forests abound in precious timber. The opening of the Panama Canal is expected to enhance the advantages, it possesses in its long lines of coast on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Venezuelan rubber trade may be expected to increase in a few years, since the Government have acquired a million seeds of the "Caucho castillos," and is distributing them among planters who have suitable lands. It is obvious that, should the Panama Canal become an accomplished fact and a commercial waterway be thus opened to the countries on the west coast of South America, the economic conditions and prospects of those States will be greatly improved. Of the countries so situated not one is endowed with greater natural wealth than Ecuador, and although in consequence of the paucity of its population, compared with its extent, its riches are at the present moment but little developed, there is no reason to doubt that when it becomes possible to arrive at Guayaquil in about the same time as Buenos Aires can now be reached it will in due season follow in the footsteps of the more prosperous sister Republics on the east coast. Quito, the capital, is said to be one of the most beautiful towns in South America. One cannot read of these vast undeveloped and virgin lands without realising what a magnificent opportunity is here for an orderly and just development in the interests of the whole continent as against personal exploitation for the selfish few such as other lands have witnessed.

MR. H. H. Baines, Executive Engineer, Punjab, has intimated his intention to retire at the end of his present leave.

NEWS from Myikyina states J. Anderson Engineer of Dredger "Thistle," died in the Hospital at Rangoon from injuries due to his being caught by machinery.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN MILLINERY.

If fashions in gowns take a long time to declare themselves, writes a Paris correspondent, fashions in millinery are by no means so backward. August nearly always brings out a crop of new models, even if they have not appeared before, and those who are left in Paris profit by the first peep of the coming styles. There is not much change in the shape of these new hats which we have been looking for so eagerly. They show the same high crown in the case of the cloche and the same exaggerated width where the large classic hat

BY THE WAY.

THE SIZE OF THE CROWN PARKS.

The size and extent in acreage of the open spaces of London and neighbourhood are not perhaps too familiar facts. In "The London Citizen's Year-book," recently published for 1910 by Messrs. George Allen, there are lists given with the acreage of the Crown parks, which are under the management of the Office of Works. The City Corporation parks, and of the London County Council parks and open spaces. Richmond Park with the exception of Epping Forest, is the largest open space in the vicinity of London, its total extent being 2,358 acres, Bushey Park comes next, with its 1,100 acres; Hampton Court, with the gardens total 754 acres; Kew Gardens, 288 acres; Hyde Park, 363; Regent's Park, 472; and Kensington Gardens, 274. These beautiful open spaces are all Crown parks, and the total acreage under the management of the Office of Works is 4,026.

SOME OF THE L.C.C. OPEN SPACES.

To say that there are few large cities so well supplied with open spaces as London is to repeat what everyone knows, but it may not be common knowledge that the total area of the London County Council parks, gardens, and open spaces amounts to about 5,000 acres. In the south-western districts there are 1,162 acres of open ground maintained by the Council, at an annual cost of £29,346; in the south-eastern districts 1,148 acres, costing £35,638; in the north-western areas, 1,319 acres, costing £18,604; and in the north-eastern district 1,511 acres. The wages and salaries bill of officials and men engaged in the upkeep of the Council's Metropolitan parks and gardens and commons is nearly £88,006. The City Corporation parks include Epping Forest, with its 5,552 acres; Burnham Beeches (375 acres), Highgate Woods (69 acres), and Queen's Park, Kilburn (30 acres). The annual cost of the City's open spaces is about £8,000.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.

Some interesting figures are supplied also with regard to the bands, and what it costs to provide the weekly and Sunday performances which are so much enjoyed by the tens of thousands of citizens in our public parks and commons. For the past seven years over £10,000 has been spent annually by the County Council on its music; and for this season it is estimated that the sum expended will reach about £12,500. The yearly performances during the same period have numbered over 1,200, with the exception of the year 1908, when 1,187 were given.

"A MERRY DUCHESS."

"Queen Mary: the Mother on the Throne," is the subject of Mr. Stead's character-sketch in the new number of the "Review of Reviews. The sketch includes a delightful and unusually accurate outline portrait of Queen Mary's own mother, the late Duchess of Teck. Everybody knows that she was philanthropic in the widest and best sense of the word, and that her pity of the poor took very practical form, including such hard personal work that often at the end of the day she was as tired, both physically and mentally, as the hardest woman worker. But Princess Mary was a "Merry Duchess" as well. As Mr. Stead writes, her's was "a vigorous personality, free and racy in her speech. Her daughter's husband is hardly more forcible in his quarter-deck lingo than was his mother-in-law. But although she told people her mind with Georgian directness and emphasis she gave no offence. Her good nature, her geniality, her sense of humour, her transparent sincerity and goodness of heart saved her from many enmities." And though she did not hand on her particular gift of speech to her only daughter she "apprenticed her early to the service of the poor."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Among the stories of Queen Mary's childhood there is one which shows the methods employed by the Duchess of Teck in teaching Princess May the way her kind-hearted and practical mother wished her to go. On one occasion the Duchess intended to send a dinner to a destitute family, and calling her young daughter to her she said, "May, dear, I wish you to go with your governess to the house of these unfortunate but respectable people, so that you may learn what it means to have a meal when one has been starving." The record of Queen Mary's life as Princess May and Princess of Wales shows that she has learnt "by heart" the object-lessons on charity taught by a mother who was both wise and good.

HAWKS IN CENTRAL LONDON.

An important note for London naturalists occurs in the current "Monthly Paper" of St. Alban's, Holborn, over the well-known initials of "H. F. R.," who writes: "Considerable anxiety has been felt during the last few days by—the pigeons who lodge in the church tower. The whole party of about 750 have been terrified by the appearance of two hawks, which hovered in circles above the church, and finally perched on the tower in the hope of a meal. The sleek fact, domesticated birds have not yet learned the value of co-operation against their common enemy. But, then, there are a good many human beings who share their ignorance, otherwise [illegible] but we must keep off dangerous ground, and leave the sentence to be finished by each according to his or her political fancy." Further Russell's characteristic perspicacity has deserted him on this occasion, or he would have seen in these two hawks the "astralbodies" of Sir Edward Clarke and Lady Wimborne, who threaten to flutter the dovecotes of the Ritualists.

THE PEREGRINES OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Kites formerly frequented the City, and did the scavengers' work they still perform in some parts of Cairo. Within living memory a pair of peregrine falcons built on the towers of Westminster Abbey, to the terror of the pigeons which nestled among the buttresses lower down. The late Sir G. W. Dasent, in his "Annals of an Eventful Life," has described how, when a boy at Westminster School, he loved "to watch the noble birds," and had "often seen the feathers fly as they struck a pigeon and flew it down." He concludes: "There they, or their descendants, might still be had not some wretch, lost to all feeling, some carrion crow or buzzard in human shape, lain wait upon the leads with a gun and shot one of the birds for fun. May hawks harry him in a future state, and may his eyes be pecked out for fun." Probably the nearest hawks now left in the neighbourhood of London are the kestrels that nest near Perivale.

TO-DAY'S WATER TOURNAMENT IN "DARKEST AFRICA."

It seems but as yesterday that intrepid explorers, at the peril of their lives, were tracking the Zambesi; recently 1,500 miles from Capetown, and in sight of the island where Livingstone caught his first glimpse of the stupendous Victoria Falls, was decided the world's sculling championship, the place de resistance of a regatta differing only in locale from a rever tournament at Henley. Just below the regatta course the waters of the Zambesi leap a sheer 380ft. into a mile-wide chasm, and then rage in fury for over forty miles past the towering walls of the grand Canon. Where the crocodile and the hippopotamus within living memory held unchallenged sway the holiday-makers at pageant of sport had every comfort of modern civilisation at their service and hotel accommodation unsurpassed in any European capital.

THE LUXURIOUS CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY.

Half a mile below the Victoria Falls the Grand Canon is now spanned by the massive parabolic arch which carries the railway destined to join the Southern Ocean to the Mediterranean. The trains, which carry the tourist to the Falls in three days, permit him on the three-day journey, beside the commonplace conveniences of dining and sleeping saloons, the luxury of a library, writing and bath rooms, and observation platforms whence to view the glorious scenery. The southern link has already crossed from Rhodesia into the Congo, 2,200 miles from Capetown, while the steel lines in the north stretch 1,500 miles from Cairo to Ward Medani. Some of the most difficult country, however, remains to be dealt with, and as the gap between the north and south ends is still over 2,000 miles—the total length will be 5,870 miles—it will be some years before travellers will be able to entrain at the Cape and be carried in luxurious ease right through "Darkest Africa" to Cairo.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The eleventh British battleship of the "Dreadnought" era will be put afloat with the launching of the "Orion" at Portsmouth. The chief feature of interest of the "Orion," the eleventh British battleship of the Dreadnought era, and a 22,700-ton vessel—a jump of 2,000 tons over the "Neptune," concerns the main armament. Will the "Orion" inaugurate for the battleship what the "Lion" has for the cruiser, by marking a development in gun power? In a table of the world's "Dreadnoughts," compiled by Mr. Alan Burgoyne, M.P., for the current issue of the Navy League's official organ the primary armament of the "Orion" and her three sisterships, not yet launched, is shown to be ten 12-inch guns, which corresponds with that of all the "Dreadnoughts" although the displacement has increased from 17,900 to 22,700 tons. On the other hand the "Times" asserts, on the authority of a naval correspondent, that the "Orion" will mount the 13·5-inch guns, which, if true, means that the additional displacement will for the most part be translated into gun power. Officially, there is as yet no 13·5-inch gun, the new piece of ordnance to be mounted in the "Lion" and the "Orion" being known as the "12A." The fact, however, is that the 13·5-inch, whatever its official designation, is the gun which will be fitted in all future battleships and armoured cruisers, and the secret has been kept so well that it has enabled us to obtain a distinct lead in this further development of aggressive power.

PRODIGIOUS NAVAL GUNS.

It is now quite obvious that a new era of naval gunnery competition has begun between the naval nations. A 14in. gun has been produced by British gunmakers, and will in less than two years from now be installed on board a huge battleship of 32,000 tons, which is to be built by one of our private firms for the Brazilians, a bigger sister to the huge battleships "Minas Geraes" and "San Paulo," already built for that enterprising South American Republic. Germany has jumped from 11in. to 12in. guns as the primary arm for her battleships, and now talks mysteriously about another great naval weapon which may prove to be of 13.5in. or 14in. calibre. America has already proofed a 14in. gun, and will soon have it afloat in one of her 30,000-ton battleships. Japan and Russia are both contemplating bigger primary guns, and Italy already has 13·5 in. guns in manufacture. All these signs and portents point plainly to the fact that guns of 12in. calibre and below will soon belong to a past era.

CAPTAIN TUPPER'S TRANSLATION.

Portsmouth Gunnery School continues to be a stepping-stone to the Ordnance department of the Admiralty. Captain Reginald Tupper has been transferred from the command of the senior gunnery school to a seat on the Ordnance Board, in succession to Captain R W Bentinck. The new member of the board stands third on the list of his rank, and this seniority points to Captain Tupper succeeding Vice-Admiral Randolph Foote as President of the Board when that officer retires next March. Since 1863 nine captains of the Germany School at Portsmouth have subsequently held the appointment of Director of Naval Ordnance, and two have became Vice-Presidents of the Ordnance Committee, Captain Tupper is not new to the Department which he has just rejoined having early in the nineties acted as senior assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance. Apart from this Captain Tupper is well qualified for a seat on the Ordnance Board to the deliberations of which body he will be able to bring to bear the result of three years command of the "Excellent" during a period which has witnessed a stiff contest between guns and armour, in which the former has maintained the supremacy. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the battle between these two material forces it is obvious from the trend of events that the responsibilities of the Ordnance Board will increase in proportion as progress in ordnance matters becomes more rapid in the world's navies.

A ROYAL ESCORT CRUISER.

The 23-knot armoured cruiser "Defence" has been selected to escort the Balmoral Castle to the Cape with H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, or the occasion of the opening of the Union Parliament. When this State visit to South Africa was arranged, previous to the death of King Edward VII., the intention was that the Prince of Wales (now King George V.) should be escorted by a first-class armoured cruiser, and that the Balmoral Castle should be commissioned as one of His Majesty's ships. The dignity with which it was originally decided to invest the occasion will, therefore, be fully maintained, and the "Defence," although not the latest type of cruiser, will enable the White Ensign to be shown with befitting importance. The "Defence" has not completed her first commission, so that the Colonists will have the satisfaction of seeing a type of cruiser which combines a combination of offensive and defensive qualities excelled only, so far as the effective strength of the Navy is concerned, by the "Indomitables."

IMPROVING THE FRENCH NAVY.

It is satisfactory to find that our friends, the French, are now thoroughly aroused, and are taking their Navy seriously in hand with a view to prevent their falling any further behind in the strenuous race for sea power that has set in the world over. Among other evidences of their changed minds on building and equipping their battleships we find the Government asking for £28,000 as a first instalment towards laying down plant for making naval guns of so large a calibre as 12-in. and 13.5in., which shows that their "Dreadnoughts" are in future to carry weapons as large as the capital ships of any other country. Hitherto the 9in. and 10in. guns were favourites with French designers and gunmakers, but to have adhered to these types even for cruisers would have relegated the French Fleet to a place it has never before occupied among the navies of the world. Large sums for dockyard works and for the setting up of a naval gunnery school ashore are likewise being provided, and the gunnery practices of the fleet are to be revised, and a more liberal amount of ammunition supplied for the purposes of gunnery training in seagoing trips. The training of the personnel of the Navy generally will receive attention, and the manning of the ships be placed on a more satisfactory footing. The building of the new battleships, "Jean Bart" and the "Courbet," is to be accelerated, and the reserves of ammunition replenished and kept at a more satisfactory standard. As the naval equilibrium of Europe depends to a large degree on the efficiency of the French Navy, all these announcements will be welcomed on this side of the Channel.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

The military correspondent of the "Times" has found it necessary to draw attention to the part played by certain organs of the press in the provision of intelligence which was of the greatest assistance to the enemy. No doubt this was most unfortunate, and tended to rob the whole exercise of much of its educational value. At the same time the onus of responsibility in the matter lies with the War Office. It is not every paper that considers it necessary to be represented at manœuvres by a correspondent who has had a military education, or, in fact, has in any way studied the operations of war at all. Reports have, however, to be written, and it is small wonder that under the circumstances still more information is not divulged. The remedy is simple enough. The correspondents in question are only too anxious to play the game and forward accurate accounts of the different movements, and if a staff officer is specially detailed from the War Office to supply the information they require no difficulty will ever arise. This system was employed at Army manœuvres last year with the most excellent results to all concerned. Even in the case of those papers which are invariably represented by experts it is more satisfactory to be able to procure necessary information as a right and not as a favour, though the courtesy invariably displayed to the Press by general and staff officers is deeply appreciated by the former.

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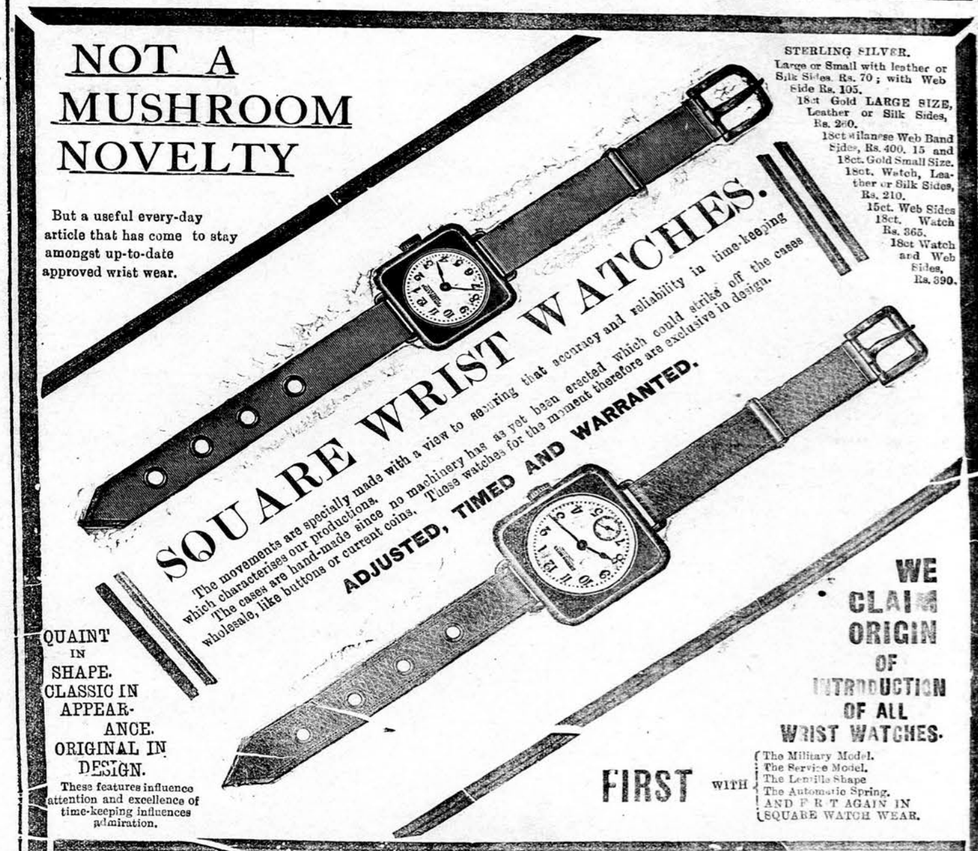

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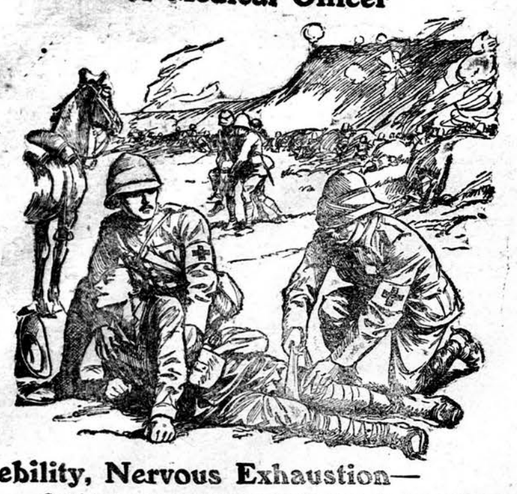

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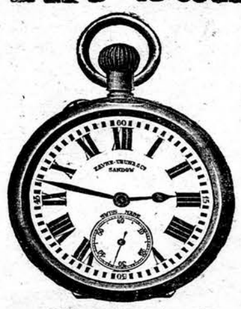

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